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IS JIM WILCOX GUILTY ?

A New Witness Discovered Who Declares That He Did Not Murder Nellie Cropsey, His Sweetheart.

THE ALLEGED GUILTY PARTY IS NAMED

This New Witness Hails From Utica, N. Y. and is Thought to be a Woman---Rumored That Sensational Evidence Is in the Hands of Attorney Aydlett.

Is Jim Wilcox guilty of the murder of Ella Maude Cropsey ?

A letter from a mysterious woman in Utica, New York, says he is innocent.

The letter was received by ex-Sheriff Wilcox and was mailed at Utica. New York, on the evening of January 27th, 1903. The name of the writer is with-held for reasons.

The letter tells in detail how Nellie Cropsey was murdered by another man and not by Jim Wilcox. It is, in substance, like this :

"Jim Wilcox left Miss Cropsey on the front steps crying, as they had engaged in a quarrel and Jim returned her photograph and parasol and said something which wounded her feelings She remained on the steps some time crying, as she did not want to return to the parlor and let her sisters and cousin know she had been crying.

After she had been out some time and was starting into the house the dog began to bark, and she walked out into the front yard to see what the dog was barking at. The dog led her to a poplar tree or high shrubbery, and there she found a man whom she recognized.

"He was disguised and she threatened to inform her father of his presence there at that hour of the night. This angered him and he struck her with a stick which he held in his hand.

"He did not intend to kill her and thought that he only stunned her, but, thinking his punishment would only be the more severe when she recovered he carried her to the river and put her in a boat. He rowed near a mill not far away and placed her in a deep hole. When the search began for her she was removed to a swamp, and then after the big reward was offered she was put in the river just where she would be found."

The letter continues by naming the guilty one. The name is familiar to all Elizabeth City people and to all people who have read of the famous crime.

The publication of this mysterious communication in New York papers created quite a sensation.

Mr. W. H. Cropsey, says that he received several letters from this same person previous to the finding of Nell's body.

One of these letters was received on the evening of December 24th., 1901 and contained a wonderfully accurate pen and ink drawing of the river shore in front of the Cropsey home and marked a point where the body of Nell would be found. Mr. Cropsey did not heed the advice but says that the body was found exactly at where she had predicted. Mr. Cropsey says he has no confidence in the woman however and emphatically declares that Jim Wilcox alone responsible for the murder of his daughter.

It is said that Attorney Aydlett has in his possession new and startling evidence which will be presented to the Supreme court.

If the temperance folks are really in earnest about solving the whiskey problem they should have the supply now on hand shipped to Raleigh and then have a bill passed prohibiting its manufacture in the State. When this is done have the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature for thirty days and if there is anything in the law of supply and demand North Carolina will be a dry state within thirty days.

A NEW SCANDAL LEAKS OUT.

Mr. Bird Makes Grave Charges of Cruelty by Penitentiary Officers.

Col. Olds may disclaim responsibility for the article copied in your paper from the Atlanta Constitution and The News and Obsetver may declae it a big fake story;" but it was the naked, unvarnished truth. In fact, the author of that article did not do the subject justice. He told only a part of the truth, for the conduct of the penitentiary authorities in removing those convicts at the time, and in the manner it was done, is a shame and a disgrace to a civilized people. The camp where they had been quartered is 26 miles from Marion. The road is the worst in North Carolina Superintendent Mann had driven over it only a day or two before in the best rig the livery could furnish, and he was loud in his denunciation of the condition of the road. The weather was intensely cold. The streams on the Mitchell side of the mountain were frozen ovrr and the convicts walked across on the ice. Shockled together, two and two they marched over the frozen mud to the top of the mountain On the McDowell side, it was not frozen hand enough to bear up the weight of a man so the men were forced to march in mud, in the middle of the road, from six inches to two feet deep and wade the streams. As the men dragged one foot after another, a shoe would come off in the mud, the convict would falter to get it but the guard, as I am reliably informed, would jab him with a gum, curse him, and order him to move on. When they arrived in Marion, just before nightfall, after marching 26 miles that day, they were wet and literally bedraggled with mud to above their knees. The shackles that bound them together were covereb with frozen mud, and in many instances were large as the arm of a man. The mud was so deep that the shackle could not be held above it, and was dragged through it. They were wet, muddy tired, worn completely out and almost dying. The guards would not allow them to march on she store sidewalks of the town, but kept them in the middle of the muddy streets. Two poor fellows, who had fainted on the way. came in behind the others, one of them faltered in the street, and said he could go no further. He wos ordered to move on. A citizen. Jahn Yancey, Jr,, begged the guard to march the men on the sidewalk, and thus, they were partially relieved. They were marched to the cars, fed on nothing but cold bread and cold fat back. They were given a very small portion of

SENATOR JETER C. PRITCHARD,

The Carolinian's Candidate For Vice President.

corn whiskey, about a gallon for 160 men. Fifteen to twenty of the men were unable to walk, and were hauled in wagons. In one wagon were five men unable to hold up their heads, so a driver informs me. One of the drivers of the wagon told me that they would groan and beg for water. They were given water about twice on the way. Finally, the guard became tired of listening to the groans and requests for water, and told them, "You need a damn good whipping; shut your dam mouths." These men were removed from the wagon at the door of the car One of them had every appearance of being dead he was stark and stiff, and his face was covered with a cloth Mr. John A. McDonald, who saw this says he looked like a dead man

About a month ago, a lot of sick men were brought from the camps and shipped to Raleigh When they arrived at the depot, they were ordered to get out of the wagons. As they did so, from sheer weakness, some of them fell and their faces were buried in mud. They were unable to extricate themselves. After a time, a guard ordered the stronger ones to pull those who had fallen out of the mud, and and they were laid on the platform of the depot. Mr. Geo. I. White, cashier of the First National Bank saw this sickening sight.

When the convicts were first sent to the road in Mitchell county about a year ago, it was a very cold time, When they reached Tar river, near Spruce Pine, the river was running with mush ice. The convicts were ordered to wade the river, and they did I am informed by men who say they were present and saw it, that the guards rode across the river on the backs of the convicts.

There can be no excuse offered why it was necessary to remove those men in such weather. There is no human reason why a number of men who are too sick to hold up their heads should be dumped into a wagon and hauled in such weather, and over such roads, 26 miles in one day. Superintendent Mann was conversant, or ought to have been, with the condition of the men under him. he knew what the weather was, and he knew the condition of the roads. The physician in charge. it seems, might have prevented, for the sake of humanity, the removal of those sick men.

If it was necessary to remove them. certainly any. reasonable man knows that 26 miles is too far to march men, shackled together, in one day. One mile is too far to march them through mud as deep as the mud is on that road. Such conduct of the authorities deserves the most severe condemnation, and should be at once investigated. The solicitor of the district. Hon. Joseph F. Spainhour, has been notified of the occurrence, and it's up to him to see what he will do at the next term of our court.

The following gentlemen, among the best men in town, know the truth of the above statements, viz: B. B. Price, Gen. I. White, J. G. Neal, W. T. Morgan, D. N. Eaton, W. W. Cooper, John Yancey, Jr., R. S. Cooper, W. B. Ratliff, J. A. McDonald, De Brutz Cutler, Dr. G. S. Kirby and a score of others. Respectfully,

J. L. C. BIRD.

Marion, N. C., Jan. 29, 1904.

SENATOR CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.

THE CAROLINIAN's Candidate For The Presidency.

WILL FIGHT ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 26—The leading republicans of Alabama have determined to oppose the renomination of Roosevelt for President. They have launched a boom for Senator Hanna which has strong backing. For some time a movement has been on foot to have the state republican convention reconvened for the purpose of reconsidering its action in indorsing Roosevelt for the nomination in 1904.

W. J. Davidson, who was the chairman of that convention, has letters from republicans all over the state asking him to reconvene the convention, but not till this time has he announced his views.

Davidson states that if Mr. Wellman, chairman of the state executive committee, will ask the committee, to meet, which, he seems disposed to do, that he (Davidson) will send out a call for the state convention to reassemble.

MARK HANNA HIS IDEAL.

Discussing the situation, Davidson says: "Roosevelt has failed absolutely to carry out the policy of McKinley as he promised.

"I think Mark Hanna is the greatest American statesman, and should be nominated and elected president. Ninety-five per cent. of the republicans of Alabama will be for him first, last, and all the time if he will agree to run. I know the rank and file of republicans of Alabama will not be for Roosevelt, and it can be safely said that they are ready to rescind their previous action in indorsing Roosevelt and indorse Hanna."

The escape of Utley, recently sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for murder in the second degree, from the jail to Fayetteville, has an ugly look. Utley has plenty of money, plenty of friends, and there is a well grounded suspicion that he used a golden key to effect his escape It is a matter for immediate, thorough, and full investigation by the authorities The severest penalty should be visited upon the officers charged with his safe keeping. Action should be taken at once. The people of this State will not tolerate the carelessness, if nothing worse, of the sworn officials who permitted the escape of a rich murderer. —News & Observer.

LENT BEGINS FEBRUARY 25.

Fixed and Movable Religious Festivals for the Year to Come.

The following are the dates of the fixed and movable festivals of 1903: Epiphany, January; Septuagesima, Shrove Sunday, February 22; Ash Wednesday, February 25; first Sunday in Lent, March 1; St Patrick's day, March 17; Annunciation, March 25; Palm Sunday, April 5; Good Friday, April 10; Easter Sunday, April 12; Low Sunday, April, 19; Rogation Sunday, May 17; Ascension Day, May 21. Pentecost, WhitSunday May 31; Trinity Sunday, June 7; Corpus Christi, June 11; Michaelmas day, September 29; first Sunday in Advent, November 29. The following are Ember days: March 4, 6 and 7; June 3, 5 and 6; September 16, 18 and 19 and December 16, 18 and 19.

Rice Culture in North Carolina.

Having seen in the Home and Farm of January 15 information wanted on rice, and as I have been in the rice culture on upland for the last thirty years, I will give my experience in raising and cultivating upland rice. I first select the poorest land I have, about the first of April, flush it with a Dixie plow, then when I am ready to plant I lay off my rows about thirty six inches apart as straight as can be done. Then I take a guano distributor and sow 300 pounds of guano to the acre. I then throw two furrows to the row. I then take a hand rake and level down the rows. I then take a piece of plank four by eight, and bore a hole in it with a one and one fourth augur four inches from the end, say in the middle. Take a round stick three feet long and let one end go through the augur hole one inch, and with it dent my places in the row to plant rice in twelve inches apart. halt an inch deep and plant eight to ten grains to the hill. I plant the early Japan white rice about the 15th of April and it will be ready to cut by the first of August. You can plant as late as June 20 and make a good crop, but I prefer planting earlier.

R. W. COLLINS,
Burgaw, N. C.

It looks like the prohibitionists are going to win the House of Representatives in Raleigh, on the eve of the great prohibition fight, has decided to take up and sell the carpet now on the hall and put down a cork carpet instead. The new floor-covering will be fastened down, of course, with corkscrews, for which the legislators expect to have no further use.—Gastonia Gazette.

SENATOR LEE S. OVERMAN.

Elected by the Legislature to succeed Senator Pritchard on the fourth of March.

GOING TO CHURCH.

O sweeter than the marriage feast,
'Tis sweeter far to me
To walk together to the kirk
With a goodly company.

To walk together to the kirk
And all together pray,
While each to his grear Father bends,
Old men and babes and loving friends,
And youths and maidens gay.

He praveth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

Coleridge.

DOING A GOOD WORK

Prof. P. W. Moore, of the Slater Normal and Industrial School, is Struggling to Upbuild His Race.

230 STUDENTS ARE IN ATTENDANCE

A New Industrial Feature Has Been Added to the School. Prof. Moore is Assisted by a Competent Corp of Well Trained Teachers.

There is no nobler work than that of devoting one's life to better the conditions of ones fellow beings, and any one who thus performs the mission of life in this particular deserves the commendation of the public, be he white or black. On last Tuesday morning by invitation we paid a visit to the Colored School located in this city, We found a well regulated and wisely conducted Institution of learning for the colered race provided with a competent corps of teachers. We visited the different class-rooms, and were surprised to see that the pupils evinced a great deal of interest enthusiasm and cleverness.

We learn that two hundred and thirty pupils attend the school, representing twenty five counties. This school stands very high among the officials, and has received the well merited praise of such. Prof. Moore who conducts the school and is its head believes in system, thoroughness and proficiency, and these qualties stand out in bold relief among the scholars of the school. Too much praise cannot be given the head of the school, for he is doing a great work among his race, He has recently added a new feature to the school in that he has established an Industrial Department in which he has placed a competent teacher in charge, and they are teaching the colored girls that go there how to make useful women. We saw specimens of their work, and the work done is of such a grade that any school should be pleased with the retults.

And now let us add that the Legislature should make the necessary appropriation to make this a permanent fiixture upon a solid financial footing This will secure to the colored race opportunities never before presented, and it is the bounden duty of the white people of the state to make provision for these people who are ever ready to make any sacrifice in order to obtain an education. We wish Prof. Moore continued success in his work, and hope that he may be able to do still greater work.

PLAYED JESSE JAMES.

Hertford Boys Would Emulate the Outlaw.

Hertford, Feb. 4.—As a result of reading Jesse James' literature, three small boys of this town are smarting under severe punishment by their respective parents. The thrashings were not administered because of reading, but because of attempted emulation of the famous Jesse and Frank James. The boys had built a camp about two miles from town and equipped the same with necessary haraphernalia. They broke into a residence and helped themselves to all kinds of cooking utensils. When found the trio were seated around their camp fire enjoying a meal of sausage and eggs which they had prepared. Several pipes and bags of tobacco were other tell tales of the strenecus life they were living.

The Presbyterian, congregation will celebrate the Lords supper on Sunday Feb 15 at the conclusion of the morning sermon Preparatory services will be held on the preceeding Wednesday evening at 7; 30. The public is cordially invited to attend.

R. G. Grice Pastor.

PLAINFIELD MOURNS DEAD

Business Stops While the Railroad Wreck Victims Are Buried.

THE LIST OF VICTIMS INCREASED

Two More Persons Succumb to Their Injuries, Making a Total of Twenty-three Dead—Jury Will Probe Deep to Fix the Responsibility For the Accident—Engineer Davis's Statement.

Plainfield, N. J.—Not until the day of the funeral of many of the victims did Plainfield fully realize the magnitude of the awful railroad disaster of Tuesday night. The proclamations issued by the Mayors of Plainfield and North Plainfield that the day be observed as a period of mourning were generally responded to.

There was an entire suspension of business during the afternoon, all the public schools were closed and flags were flying at half mast in all parts of the city.

The list of victims has been increased by two, making a total of twenty-three dead. William M. V. Clark died at the hospital, and J. Everitt Reighton also succumbed to his injuries.

With the exception of Wilson Frederick, all the injured at the hospital were doing well. He had a small chance to pull through. Of the injured ones at their homes there were reports of improvement.

The city was filled with strangers who had come to pay a last tribute to the memories of the victims, whom they had known in life. Churches were filled to overflowing, and the funeral processions were the largest ever seen here.

Because of the over-zealous action on the part of out-of-town newspaper photographers the police were called out in full force to keep them away. In a few instances they placed their cameras close by the homes of the deceased persons, and greatly annoyed the mourners.

Telegrams of condolence from the Mayors of many cities in the State were received at the home of Mayor O. L. Jenkins, of this city, and Mayor W. B. Smalley, of North Plainfield.

Elizabeth, N. J.—The purport of the statement made by Engineer James Davis to Chief of Police Kiely at the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield was made public here by Charles J. Fisk, the foreman of the Coroner's Jury that will inquire into the cause of the disaster at Westfield. The statement, which Chief Kiely has described as being of "supreme importance" is about the same as that made public by County Physician Westcott in Plainfield. Davis told Dr. Westcott that he had got down from his seat to the injector. According to the statement Kiely gives, Davis said that the boiler was leaky and he was trying to patch it up. The engineer further told Kiely that he didn't see any signals until the rear lights of the Easton local loomed up before him and that the crash came before he had time to reverse the engine or throw on the brakes. Mr. Fisk says that when the engine was pulled out of the wreckage on Tuesday night the throttle was wide open. Several persons who saw the collision, however, say that they saw sparks flying from the wheels of the train, indicating that the brakes were set hard.

Coroner Bunting, Chief Kiely, Mr. Fisk and Prosecutor English spent the greater part of the day in the latter's office making out subpoenas and taking the depositions of witnesses. Fifteen persons were examined and their testimony taken for the Coroner's Jury.

TWO BANKS ROBBED.

Four Men Defy Waterloo (Neb.) Citizens—$3000 Stolen at Steelville, Ill.

Waterloo, Neb. — Four men robbed the Citizens' Bank of Waterloo and escaped with $3500 in cash, after exchanging shots with citizens attracted to the scene by the explosion. A dozen people appeared on the scene soon after the explosion, gathered at the bank, and opened fire on the robbers.

The fire was returned, one of the robbers on guard shouting to the citizens that they had come there to rob the bank and intended to do it. Their work finished, the robbers made a dash into the darkness.

Another fusilade of bullets was exchanged, but nobody was hurt, the robbers finally getting away in a stolen rig.

Steelville, Ill.—Robbers blew open the vault of the Bank of Steelville and secured $3000, with which they escaped in a carriage.

KILLED THE ENEMY'S LEADER.

Americans Before They Were Reloed Laid Low Noted Bandit.

Manila.—The bodies of three American volunteers, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, who were killed in Bolinao, Province of Zambales, recently, in a fight with ladrones, have been recovered. Malanang, a noted bandit, who was among the enemy's dead, directed the fight. The Americans charged and killed him before they were surrounded and killed.

Eight ladrones and one constable were killed in an encounter in Ormoc, West Leyte Province. One hundred and fifty ladrones surrendered the next day.

Spain's Budget Shows a Surplus.

The Spanish Finance Minister, Villaverde, announced at Madrid that the final results of the budget of 1902 showed a surplus of $9,000,000.

Major Glenn Acquitted.

Major Edward F. Glenn, of the Fifth Infantry, who was tried by court-martial at Manilla on the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war, has been acquitted. Major Glenn has been ordered to return to duty. The verdict is popular.

Calcutta Poor Have Coronation Feast.

In celebration of the coronation of King Edward 60,000 poor people were banqueted at Calcutta, India. A display of fireworks was witnessed by about 250,000 persons after the feast.

TELLS OF OCEAN TRAGEDY

A Cook Charges His Shipmates With Mutiny and Murder.

He Says the Captain and Seven Men Were Slain by the Mutineers—Accused Seamen Under Arrest.

Liverpool, England.—The British steamer Brunswick, from Maranham, Brazil, via Funchal, Island of Madeira, arrived here and landed five survivors of the British bark Veronica, from Ship Island, Miss., October 6 for Montevideo, who were picked up at sea by the Brunswick before arriving at Funchal.

The men reported the Veronica was burned at sea December 20, but four of them have been charged with the murder of Captain Shaw and seven of the crew of the Veronica. After the crime they are alleged to have set fire to the ship.

The cook of the Veronica, a colored man, who was among those who were rescued by the Brunswick, made a statement to Captain Brown which caused him to send a cable message to Scotland Yard.

The four seamen said the Veronica was abandoned because she was on fire. They added the chief officer and a seaman died on board of her, that Captain Shaw and some of the crew departed in one boat, and that the men picked up by the Brunswick left the bark in another boat and succeeded in reaching Cajueira Island on Christmas Day in a starving condition, after drifting for five days, in which period they lived on eleven biscuits and a small barrel of water. Three days later the men were picked up by the Brunswick.

The cook, however, insists the men, led by the boatswain, a German, mutinied and murdered the captain, chief officer and others and threatened to kill him if he betrayed them.

After an investigation the four seamen were formally charged with murdering their shipmates. Three of the four are Germans. The fourth is an American, William Smith, who shipped at a Mississippi port.

The Veronica was owned by William Thompson & Co., of St. John, N. B. Captain Shaw's home was in the Maritime Provinces.

KILLED IN A KENTUCKY FEUD.

John Howard, Cousin of Jim, Meets His Death When Unarmed.

Lexington, Ky.—In a general fight in the store of E. C. Hyden, at Elkatawa, on the edge of Breathitt County, John Howard, a cousin of James Howard, who stands accused of assassinating William Goebel, was shot through the stomach and killed.

Howard, his wife and two younger brothers had gone to the store to make some purchases and met there Liberty Clemmens and two of his brothers.

They had been enemies for some time, and one of the Clemmens men attacked Bill Howard with his fist. Howard knocked him down, and instantly there was a fight. The Howards had come away without their revolvers for the first time in ten years. Liberty Clemmens shot John Howard through the chest. Will Clemmens was struck over the left eye with a hammer and hurt. The Howard brothers retreated, but threatened to avenge the killing of their brother inside of twenty-four hours.

MOB HOLDS UP COAL TRAIN.

Defied Police, Tied Up Railroad and Emptied Five Cars.

Chicago.—Women led a mob of 500 people who held up a coal train at Webster avenue, drove the train men from their posts, defied the police and tied up traffic on the railroad for three hours while they unloaded five cars and carried away the contents.

The mob increased to over 1000 men, women and children. The train was uncoupled in a number of places and it was not until a riot call brought a platoon of police to the scene that the mob dispersed.

The police arrested two men and three women, but quickly released them when threatened by the crowd.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO A MOTHER.

Congratulates Toledo Woman Who Gave Birth to Quadruplets.

Toledo, Ohio.—A letter and autograph photograph were received by Mayor Jones from President Roosevelt. They were for members of the Stanislaus Spyschalski family, in which quadruplets were born January 5. There were two girls and two boys and one of the boys was named Theodore Roosevelt for the President.

"I am very much interested in the case," the President says, "as one of the boys is named after me, and I thoroughly believe in large families."

Across the photograph, which is for the mother, was written: "With congratulations, Theodore Roosevelt."

ANARCHIST'S FORGIVING NATURE.

Woman Assures Man Who Tried to Kill Her She Still is His Friend.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Herman Helscher, a young cigarmaker, who on December 19 attempted to kill Miss Voltairine de Cleyre, an anarchist, was sentenced to six years and nine months imprisonment.

In a statement to the Court Helscher said he believed the woman was responsible for his exclusion from the Social Science Club, which prevented him from earning a living, and he shot her because of this belief.

As the prisoner was led from the court-room Miss de Cleyre approached him and assured him of her friendship.

A Reply From the Powers.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy have sent a joint reply to Minister Bowen, at Washington, D. C., refusing to accept the proposal that all countries having claims against Venezuela should be placed on an equality with the co-operating powers.

Eloping Princess to Be Punished.

It is stated that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided as head of the archducal house to deprive the Crown Princess of Saxony of all her archducal titles and prerogatives.

MANY PERISH IN COLLISION

A Terrible Wreck on the Jersey Central at Graceland, N. J.

THE TRAPPED VICTIMS BURNED

Fire Broke Out Almost Immediately After the Crash and a Number of Those Who Were Pinned Down Died in Great Agony — The Royal Blue Express Smashed Into a Local Train.

Westfield, N. J.—One of the most appalling railroad wrecks that has occurred in the vicinity of New York City for many years, the estimated loss of life ranging from twenty to thirty persons, took place at Graceland, on the Central Railway of New Jersey, near here, when the Royal Blue Line express plowed at top speed into the rear of a local train.

Immediately after the crash three of the shattered cars of the local train took fire, rendering impossible the rescue of many of the wounded who were pinned fast in the wreck. Many bodies are believed to have been consumed.

On board the flyer all the passengers, although badly shaken up, escaped uninjured except for trifling bruises. The identified dead are:

Harvey Patterson, twenty-three, of Dunellen, N. J.; leg cut off; died at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield. Rowland Grandor, seventeen, Plainfield, N. J. Thomas Cumming, thirty, Putnam avenue, Plainfield; leg cut off. Edgar W. Williams, lawyer, East Sixth street, New York. C. T. Thayer, Plainfield, N. J.; Secretary in Senator Platt's office, 49 Broadway, New York. Hughes Fawcett, Rockview avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Ralph Phillips, nineteen, Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. James Beekman, twenty, Plainfield, N. J.

This list does not include a number of charred bodies which were sent to Plainfield.

The train which was run into left New York City at 5.43 and runs express to Bound Brook, making stops at Elizabeth, Westfield and Plainfield. Beyond Bound Brook it runs as a local. The Royal Blue train left fifteen minutes later, but travels at a higher speed and makes no stops except at Elizabeth, and is scheduled to overtake the slower train just beyond Graceland, where the latter switches from track 3 on to track 4 to permit the Royal Blue to pass.

In the evening a freight train was blocked on track 4 and the local received orders to proceed on the express track to Dunellen and there take the outside or No. 4 track. Shortly after receiving the orders the train had to to stop for a hot box, which delayed her so that when she got under way again she was due at Dunellen. She had just started and was moving slowly when the Royal Blue, traveling apparently at full speed, which at that point usually approximates sixty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear end.

The heavy engine of the Royal Blue tore its way into the rear car and at the same time drove the forward end of that car into the rear end of the car ahead, which in turn was driven into the third car, and this in turn was driven into the fourth car from the rear. The fourth car was only partly wrecked, but the last three were torn to pieces.

The engine of the Royal Blue left the rails and turned over on her side, the engineer and fireman sticking to their posts and going down in the wreck. They are now in the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, and the engineer was believed to be fatally hurt.

Passengers on the flyer say the engineer applied the brakes hard a minute or so before the wreck. The train ahead had sent a flagman back, but it seems he was recalled when the train got under way, and, although he left torpedoes the Royal Blue did not heed them or else was going too fast to stop in the short distance remaining. The man who went back to flag the train had just swung into the rear end of his train and is among the dead.

The engine and the three worst wrecked cars were piled into an awful heap, containing at least 100 dead and injured. From the mass came fearful cries for aid. A minute later the wreck caught fire from the firebox of the locomotive. The screams of the injured in the heap were intensified as they found themselves hemmed in by the flames.

The passengers on the two forward cars of the first train and all the men from the express and everyone in the neighborhood went to work at once to get out the injured before the flames could reach them. At times while toiling in the wreckage the flames reached the rescuers and their clothing took fire, but they worked on through in great danger to themselves.

The railroad officials claim the signals were in working order and that they were properly set—that is, the express overran and into the block in which the slower train already was. Railroad men here say the engineer probably failed to notice the signal, and even when he saw the tail lights of the train ahead did not realize for a minute or two that they were on the same track as he was, instead of being on track 4, where they usually were. Traveling over sixty miles an hour with a heavy train behind him, it was utterly impossible to stop when he realized the truth.

Saxon Prince Shot Dead.

Prince Wolfgang, of Stolberg-Stolberg, Saxony, was found shot dead in the park of his castle in Rottleberede. His rifle was nearby, but it is not known whether he was murdered or accidentally shot himself.

Want Washington Statue in Berlin.

The Louisville, Ky., Turngemeinde has started a movement among the German-Americans for a statue of George Washington in Berlin, in order to show their appreciation of the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States by Emperor William.

Preferred Death to Divorce.

George H. Price, a carriage maker, shot and killed his wife and killed himself at Enid, Okla. The couple were not living together, and Price believed she was about to sue for divorce.

YOUTSEY ON GOEBEL PLOT

Says Howard Fired the Shot and Taylor Planned It.

A Lie, Asserts the Former Governor of Kentucky—The Details of the Alleged Confession.

Frankfort, Ky.—"James B. Howard, of Clay County, fired the shot that killed William Goebel," said Henry E. Youtsey, serving a life sentence in the Kentucky penitentiary, in his confession as to his knowledge of the conspiracy which terminated in the assassination, pending the contest for the Governorship, on January 30, 1900.

Youtsey says that he and Howard were the only persons in the private office of the Secretary of State, that the blinds were pulled down and that he pointed Goebel out as he came through the State House gate with Jack Chinn and Eph Lillard. He names William S. Taylor, Governor; Charles Finley, Caleb Powers, John L. Powers, William H. Culton, Wharton Golden and W. J. Davidson as conspirators with him. He says that while others had guilty knowledge these men conspired with him and aided and abetted and advised Goebel's death.

On January 27, after "Tallow Dick" Combs and Mason Hockersmith, negroes, notified Youtsey that they were not willing to do the shooting, Youtsey says acting Governor Taylor dictated a letter to Jim Howard. The letter was written by Youtsey and contained instructions from Taylor for Howard to come to Frankfort at once; that his pardon for the murder of George Baker awaited him.

The letter instructed Howard to report to Henry E. Youtsey, in the State Auditor's office, and to present the letter to Youtsey. Youtsey, it said, would acquaint him with the steps necessary to be taken to procure the pardon. Taylor had told Youtsey that "by God, Howard was the man." He had been in Frankfort after a pardon and could "settle the contest by killing Goebel."

Howard arrived on the morning of January 30 and Youtsey says he presented the letter signed by Taylor to him at once. Youtsey told Howard that it had been decided that the only way to win the contest for the Governorship was to kill Goebel and that if he would do the killing Taylor would not only pardon him for the murder of Baker, but also for the murder of Goebel and would give him $1600 besides. Youtsey explained the plan to Howard, to kill Goebel from the Secretary of State's office, and Howard agreed to do it. Youtsey says he left Howard in the hall of the Executive Building and reported the plan to Taylor in the executive office.

Youtsey had procured the key from W. J. Davidson earlier in the morning, and according to an arrangement the night before the office was to be left unoccupied. Howard examined the three guns left in the Secretary of State's office, weighed them with great care and inquired about the sights and selected the Marlin rifle, with the steel smokeless powder bullets which Youtsey had borrowed from Grant Roberts. Howard laid two pistols on the window sills and said:

"I will shoot these after I kill Goebel and people will think there are several in here."

Howard kneeled and sighted Goebel as he walked along and fired. Goebel fell mortally wounded and Howard fired four shots with the pistols. Youtsey ran from the office to the executive office, going around through the basement, and told Taylor Howard had killed Goebel. Taylor was greatly excited, but was glad Howard had done his work. Soon Howard came in the Governor's office and Taylor told him it was no place for him. Howard left. Taylor delivered the $1600, which had been collected by the Republican committee for the contest, to Youtsey, and he paid it to Howard.

Indianapolis, Ind.—When W. S. Taylor, former Governor of Kentucky, read the alleged confession of Henry Youtsey, in which the latter charges him with conspiracy to murder Senator Goebel, he said: "This alleged confession, so far as it attempts to connect me with the crime, and so far as my knowledge extends, is absolutely false."

MANY DEAD IN ARIZONA WRECK.

Southern Pacific Passenger Trains Collide Head On Near Tucson.

Phoenix, Ariz. — The third recent wreck on the Southern Pacific in Southern Arizona has occurred, and the bodies of eighteen victims have been recovered from the burning cars. The wounded number ten or twelve, and some of these will die.

The head-on collision occurred near Vail station, sixteen miles east of Tucson, when the east and west-bound Sunset Limited trains crashed into each other at a high rate of speed, completely demolishing both locomotives. Five Pullman sleepers escaped, but all the others were burned.

The west-bound train was nearly twelve hours late. All the passengers of the west-bound train escaped death, but the engineer and part of the train crew fell victims.

Immediately following the crash the wreckage was ignited by flaming oil from the locomotive tanks. The oil-strewn debris burned rapidly, and many who otherwise would have recovered were burned to death before they could be taken out. It is said that the accident was due to a misunderstanding of orders.

Rockefeller's Gift to Science.

It was announced in Chicago that John D. Rockefeller had given $7,000,000 to be used in research for a tuberculosis serum.

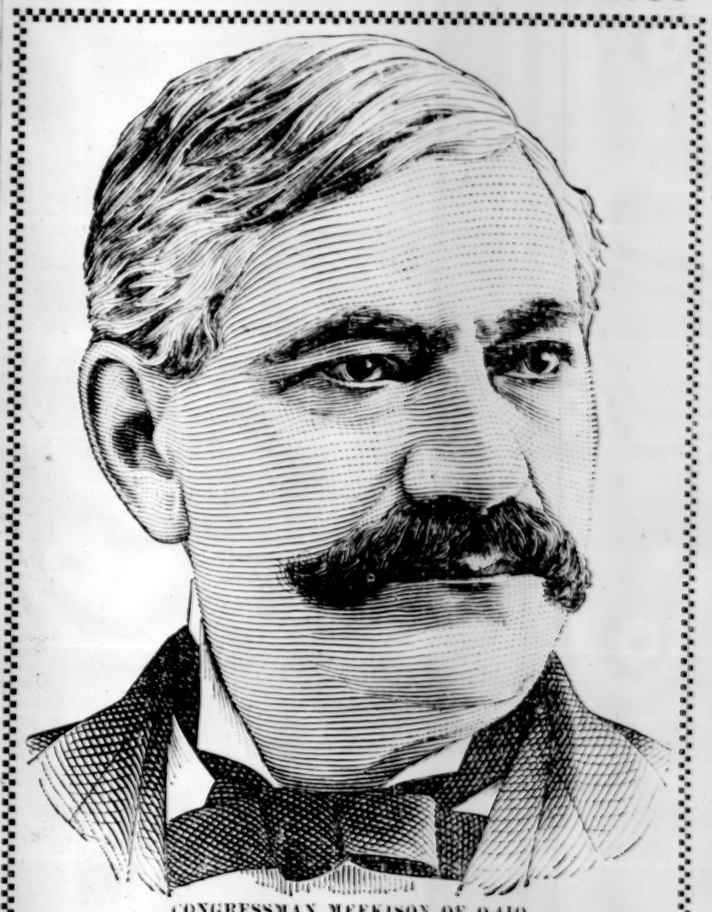
Policeman Killed by an Icicle.

Charles Daniels, a volunteer during the Spanish War, and since that time a policeman at Cassopolis, Mich., was killed by a huge icicle which fell upon him as he was making his rounds and cut off the top of his head.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., is in receipt of a communication from Andrew Carnegie offering $350,000 for the purpose of erecting new public libraries. A vote of the people will likely be taken as to the advisability of accepting it.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC

When he can't have his own way, the diplomat pretends that the other way is his.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It sometimes happens that a fool girl will throw a millionaire overboard for a man who can't borrow twenty cents.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Brightening their intellect" is a Birmingham (England) euphemism for violent assaults on the police.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who sings popular songs knows the lay of the land.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Strange as it may seem, the way to raze a house is to take it down.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The dreamer is often carried away by a train of thought.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; no experience required.

It doesn't do much good to lend a hand unless there is something in it.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food at 25c a ton

SPELTZ—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL!

1,000,000 Customers

Proudest record of any seedsman on earth, and yet we are reaching out for more. We desire, by July 1st, 200,000 more and hence this unprecedented offer.

$10.00 for 10c.

We will mail upon receipt of 10c. in stamps our great catalogue, worth $100.00 to any wide awake farmer or gardener together with many farm seed samples, Teosinte, Beardless Barley, Bromus, Rape, etc., etc., positively worth $10.00 to get a start with, upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

catalog alone, 5c. Send at once.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.

The wheel of fortune has turned many a man's head. N. Y. G.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c 25c. 50c. Druggists.

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50

UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD

will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00. He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Sales: 1892, $2,203,883.21; 1900, $5,024,340.00. A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Hand-Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Sent by mail 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline

PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

17 State Street, New York City.

JACKS

Raise mules and get rich. 224 large, black Spanish jacks for sale, 14 to 16 hands high; good ones and money makers. Cheaper now than later on. Stock guaranteed. Also some fine, large Jennets and mules. Write for prices.

FARR, West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.

KREKLER'S JACK

FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Catarrh Remedies and Doctors Failed ---Pe-ru-na Cured.

MR. A. E. KIDD.

ELGIN, ILL.—In a very recent communication from this place comes the news that Mr. Arthur Ernest Kidd, a well-known architect of that city, has made complete recovery from catarrh of the head, from which he had suffered for nearly a quarter of a century. He writes from 18 Hamilton ave.:

"I am 42 years of age, and have had catarrh of the head for over half of my life, as a result of scarlet fever, followed by typhoid fever. I got so bad that I was almost constantly coughing and clearing my throat. The catarrh greatly impaired my eyesight, and the hearing in one ear, and reduced my weight to 110 pounds.

"I tried nearly every catarrh remedy advertised, besides a great many different physicians' treatments, all of which failed.

"I had heard and read of Peruna, and finally decided to try it two months ago. I have now taken seven bottles, and weigh 172 pounds. Never felt happier or merrier. Feel tip top."—A. E. KIDD.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask your Druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac

"Insite—Out of Site."

Until a day or two ago pride in the anticipation of citizenship and his business prosperity have been about equal in Antonio, an upper West Side bootblack, with a stand and a basement annex. A new pride has been growing in him, however, through observation of the effects on his patrons of a sign card devised by himself as the result of his study of English under the tutorship of the boys who play about his corner. The sign was posted with the advent of cold weather and reads: "Shine insite—Outof site."—New York Times.

When Wives Work Husbands Don't.

In applying at Marylebone on Saturday for a summons against her husband for threatening her with a razor, a young woman who carried a baby in her arms, said her husband would not work and expected her to supply him with money. Mr. Curtis Bennett granted the summons with the comment that his seventeen years' experience on the bench had shown him that when the wife went out to work to help maintain the family the husband invariably refused to keep him.—London Mail.

Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has secured this to me."—MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free.** DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY

The President's Eulogy at a Banquet in Canton, Ohio.

VISITS WIDOW AND THE TOMB

Roosevelt Says That His Predecessor Will Stand as Among the Greatest Figures in the Country's History—We Must Finish His Tasks—The Birthday of the Martyred President Commemorated.

Canton, Ohio.—With President Roosevelt as the guest of honor, and with other noted men present, the Canton Republican League celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of William McKinley's birth at the Grand Opera House.

There were 400 plates spread, and besides the people at the tables 450 others witnessed the ceremonies and heard the speeches, occupying seats in the balcony and gallery.

The decorations were made up of excellent portraits of the martyred President and President Roosevelt, numerous flags, much bunting and many cut flowers. There was a profusion of carnations.

After the arrival of the President and party at 2 o'clock p. m. the President was driven to the Mrs. McKinley home, where he paid his respects. Immediately thereafter the President and party visited the McKinley vault, and in silence bowed beside the casket of his predecessor. He was then driven to the site of the McKinley monument, and expressed great satisfaction over the selection. A tea was given at the home of Judge and Mrs. Day to the President and other guests at 4:30. From 6:45 to 7 o'clock the President received banquet guests at Hotel McKinley.

The banquet began at 7:30. At 9 o'clock the speaking commenced, with Judge Day as toastmaster. The President responded to "William McKinley." He said in part:

"Throughout our history, and indeed through history generally, it has been given to only a very few thrice-favored men to take so marked a lead in the crises faced by their several generations that thereafter each stands as the embodiment of the triumphant effort of his generation. President McKinley was one of these men.

"It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any whose solution we have ever attempted, save only in the Revolution and in the Civil War, and it was under his leadership that the nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our national life, coming second only to the men of the two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved.

"No man could carry through successfully such a task as President McKinley undertook unless trained by long years of effort for its performance. Knowledge of his fellow citizens, ability to understand them, keen sympathy with even their innermost feelings, and yet power to lead them, together with far-sighted sagacity and resolute belief both in the people and in their future—all these were needed in the man who headed the march of our people during the eventful years from 1896 to 1901. These were the qualities possessed by McKinley and developed by him throughout his whole history previous to assuming the Presidency.

"We are gathered together to-night to recall his memory, to pay our tribute of respect to the great chief and leader who fell in the harness, who was stricken down while his eyes were bright with 'the light that tells of triumph tasted.' We can honor him best by the way we show in actual deed that we have taken to heart the lessons of his life. We must strive to achieve, each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for good—his strength, his courage, his courtesy and dignity, his sense of justice, his ever-present kindliness and regard for the rights of others. He undertook mighty tasks. Some of them he finished completely; others we must finish, and there remain yet others which he did not have to face, but which, if we are worthy to be the inheritors of his principles, we will in our turn face with the same resolution, the same sanity, the same unfaltering belief in the greatness of this country, and unfaltering championship of the rights of each and all of our people, which marked his high and splendid career."

The President was followed by Secretary Root, who spoke on "The Army."

A short letter from former Secretary Long was read by Judge Day, in which regrets were expressed. General Lake Wright responded to "The Philippines."

In the absence of Governor Nash, who was detained by illness, "Ohio" was responded to by J. J. Grant, of Canton.

Charles Emory Smith, responding to the toast, "Our Country, the Philippines," referred to President McKinley as one of the few Presidents who were recognized makers of chiefs of distinctive or creative epochs.

McKinley he compared to Washington and Lincoln, and asserted that he was the highest symbol of the American purpose in the third era of our national progress; as Augustus found Rome in brick and left it in marble, so McKinley found the United States within the continental lines and left its domain and its power extended beyond the seas.

Election of Senator Teller Legal.

Attorney-General Miller, of Colorado, has given an opinion regarding the election of Henry M. Teller as United States Senator, to the effect that it is legal, and Governor Peabody will sign the certificate of his election as soon as it shall reach him.

Bolivia's Vice-President Banished.

Colonel Velasco, First Vice-President of Bolivia, has been banished from that republic by an executive decree because of his political opposition to President Pando.

BAD MAN ASSASSINATED

Man Who Had Killed Sixteen Men Shot Down in Middlesboro, Ky.

Although Tragedy Occurred in the Heart of the Town No One Witnessed It—His Slayer Unknown.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Henry Cummings met death here by assassination, and James Adley Turner, his comrade, was mortally wounded. The men who fired the fatal shots are unknown. Although the tragedy occurred in the heart of Middlesboro no one witnessed it.

It is the general belief that one of Cummings' old enemies took his life. He was shot three times. Cummings was reputed to have slain nine men in Alabama, where he was a convict. He is said to have killed three or four Tennessee negroes, and two years ago John Gounam, a labor agitator, met death at his hands. Later he killed Greenwood Ward, who was a witness against him at the old "quarter house," and here a few months ago he shot the life out of Branham Elam.

HIS WEALTH WAS IN WORDS.

Widow Lured Across the Continent by Advertisement For a Wife.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Left penniless as the widow of a drunkard and gambler, who had squandered her wealth in dissipation, followed by a hard struggle for a livelihood; lured across the continent by a man who proposed marriage, who said he was wealthy, but who proved to have a wife and no money; thousands of miles away from home and relatives, a mother and her daughter must work to earn a living, all because Mrs. Lillie Elizabeth Worthington, a comely widow, once beautiful and wealthy, came to Los Angeles from Boston, in smiles and happiness with her daughter, Lillian Elizabeth, to become the wife of Jefferson Baker, of Penrose, Ventura County.

Mrs. Worthington and Baker met by arrangement. He had written that he was a wealthy owner of orange groves and vividly painted word pictures of wedded happiness and ease that would lure any widow across the continent.

But Mrs. Worthington's mind's picture, hopes and life were shattered. Instead of being greeted by a handsome, spry, well-dressed individual she was met by a man fifty-five years old, slightly crippled, and devoid of all appearances of wealth, who explained that his wife had recently been granted a divorce and had secured all his money, leaving him a poor man.

Mrs. Worthington emphatically refused to marry him.

GOVERNOR'S SISTER DEAD.

Miss Ophelia Odell Passes Away in Her Newburg Home.

Newburg, N. Y.—Miss Ophelia Odell, the elder sister of Governor Odell, died in the home of her father, former Mayor Odell, in Grand street. Miss Odell had been ill about a week with grip, and was under the care of Dr. John T. Howell. Oedemia of the lungs caused death.

The Governor and other members of the family were at her bedside when she died. Her father, who himself is recovering from the grip, especially felt the shock of his daughter's death.

Albany, N. Y.—Owing to the death of Miss Ophelia Odell, Governor Odell's sister, the legislative reception and all social events scheduled at the Executive Mansion will be indefinitely postponed.

KISSED A CO-ED.

For This Offence an Oberlin Student Loses a Scholarship Worth $75.

Oberlin, Ohio.—That co-education is not without its drawbacks is shown by an affair that happened here at one of the boarding halls. A young man student had escorted one of the co-eds to an entertainment, and on returning to the boarding hall asked permission to kiss her good-night. Of course she said nay, but he promptly kissed her twice. She reported the affair to the dean of the woman's department, and a scholarship amounting to $75 a year, which the man had enjoyed previously, was taken away from him.

The young man realizes that kisses at $37.50 a piece are expensive.

A WOMAN BURGLAR.

Confesses That She Helped Her Husband Rob Cleveland Dwellings.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Mrs. Rose Hough, a really pretty woman, confessed to the police that she had helped her husband commit twenty burglaries in apartment houses. She is twenty years of age and was married last October. She said that within a week after her marriage she began helping her husband commit burglaries.

When arrested she wore several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. The pair operated with skeleton keys and they did their work early in the evening. Mrs. Hough belonged to a respectable family before her marriage.

PREACHERS ATTACK SMOOT.

Salt Lake Ministers Telegraph Protest to Senator Burrows.

Salt Lake, Utah.—The ministerial association of Salt Lake City which has been conducting a systematic fight against the election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate has sent a telegraph protest to Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections, against the seating of Senator-elect Smoot.

It informs him a committee from the association will appear before the Senate committee at the proper time to show cause for Mr. Smoot's exclusion.

Count Castellane Returned.

The election of a Deputy in the Basses-Alpes district, France, rendered necessary by the invalidation of Count Boni de Castellane's election by the Chamber of Deputies, has taken place. Count Boni was again a candidate and was oposed by Andre Siegfried. The Count was returned by a small majority.

Venezuelan Troops Defeated.

Venezuelan Government troops were defeated by the revolutionists in an important battle near Puerto Cabello.

INSANE WOMEN DIE IN FIRE

Over Fifty Victims of a London Asylum Blaze.

Burned in Their Beds in Their Dormitories—Fought Nurses and Firemen Who Tried to Rescue Them.

London.—More than fifty insane patients were burned to death by a fire at the Colney Hatch asylum. The outbreak was in the Jewish wing of the institution. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they could be got under control five wooden buildings, including dormitories and the doctors' apartments, were burned out.

All the efforts of the officials were directed to removing the insane inmates, but the latter became wild with excitement and so panic-stricken that not only were they unable to help themselves, but greatly impeded the operations of those trying to save them. There were nearly 600 women in the burned annex at the time the fire was discovered, and most of them were safely transferred to the main building, which was uninjured.

The nurses had a terrible experience in trying to assist the insane people, who were so panic-stricken that they had literally to be driven to a place of safety. The inflammable premises almost immediately became a furnace. Nothing was left standing. The corrugated iron roofs of the dormitories and the bedsteads of the patients were melted by the intense heat. Some of the lunatics were burned in their beds, and the charred remains of others were found huddled together in corners, while groups of partly consumed bodies on the site of the corridors showed that many persons lost their lives and sacrificed those of others in their frantic efforts to force a passage through the main building.

The work of searching the ruins was begun. About fifty bodies soon were recovered. All the victims were lunatics, and their charred remains presented a horrifying spectacle.

The asylum was besieged by anxious relatives or friends of the patients, who arrived from all quarters. Pitiable scenes were witnessed, as weeping men and women left the premises after ascertaining that relatives or friends had perished in the flames.

The latest estimate of the superintendent of the asylum places the number of deaths at fifty-two. All the victims were women.

WIFE TRIED TO SAVE HIM.

A Remarkable Instance of the Devotion of a Wronged Woman.

Washington, D. C.—A remarkable instance of the devotion of a wronged wife ended when the President refused to commute the death sentence of Homer Bird.

Six years ago Bird was a wealthy resident of New Orleans. He had a beautiful wife, but deserted her for a woman named Naomi Strong. He organized an expedition to Alaska and took Naomi Strong with him. There he became jealous of his three companions and killed two of them.

The woman ran away with the one who escaped, and on their statement of the shooting Bird was arrested.

He was convicted of murder, largely by the evidence of the woman who ruined him, and sentenced to be hanged.

As soon as she heard of his conviction the deserted wife exerted every effort to save her husband's life.

She came to Washington to make a personal appeal and engaged attorneys to fight his case. She obtained two new trials for him, but he was again convicted.

Then her money gave out and she was forced to give up the fight. Through Senator McEnery she made a final appeal to the President.

Bird will be hanged at Sitka March 12.

WHITE HOUSE COSTS MORE NOW.

Recent Changes Make It Three Times as Expensive to Keep Up.

Washington, D. C. — Colonel Theodore Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, in his report to Congress asks for an appropriation of $110,264 for the White House for the coming year, against $35,000 for the present year. The report says:

"The recent changes in the White House have resulted in a building far more expensive to maintain than formerly. The character of the new fittings and furnishings is such that repairs and replacing will be more expensive than before, and it will be more expensive to replace specially designed silver door knobs and escutcheons, silver and gilt hinges, etc.

"Hard wood floors and tiling will require extra labor to keep in order. More help will be needed in the laundry owing to the large family which occupies the White House and the large amount of entertaining done."

FATHER SAVED SON FROM JAIL.

Judge Sends Young Man Home to Support Mother and Sister.

St. Louis, Mo.—Convicted of counterfeiting and called for sentence, father and son stood before Judge Adams in the United States District Court, each trying to assume entire responsibility for the crime and shield the other.

Martin Ferguson, former Treasurer of Butler County, Mo., declared that as God was his judge his son William was blameless, and Judge Adams took the same view of the case, for he fined the elder man $1 and added five years in the penitentiary. The son was then given a sound talk and released on the promise that he would return to his home at Poplar Bluffs to support his mother and sister while the father served the sentence.

Judge Day Accepts New Post.

Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, has accepted the offer of appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Day does not know when the appointment will be sent to the Senate.

Said to Have Whipped Boy to Death.

Albert Jordon, a wealthy farmer, and his wife, of Crystal Plain, are in jail at Smith Centre, Kan., charged by a Coroner's jury with whipping to death Harry Kipers, four years old, for whom they were acting as guardians.

Recognized a Genius.

Andrew Carnegie takes some pride in relating a story which shows that he was the original discoverer of the wealth-acquiring proclivities of Charles M. Schwab. The incident happened some years ago. Mr. Carnegie wanted to cross a mountain in Pennsylvania, and a youngster of rather hardy appearance offered to take him over for fifty cents. This Mr. Carnegie thought too much and offered half the amount. An argument followed, and Mr. Carnegie became interested to see just how long the young man would stick to his price. He was finally compelled to pay the fifty cents, not because the ride was worth it, he remarked, but because he could not get the reduction he had been insisting upon. "I predicted that the boy would some day make a fortune," declared Mr. Carnegie, "and he has. His name was Charles M. Schwab."—Washington Star.

One of the Modern Arts.

A woman cannot be said to have on a dress that is made up in the latest style unless every one who sees her in it does not wonder how she gets it on. —Atchison Globe.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Ancient and Modern Ideas on the Subject. Time and Disease the Effacing Agents of Beauty. What Has Science Done to Restore the Lily and the Rose?

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony unspeakable.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humors have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death? It is vain to attempt to portray such suffering. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The blood and fluids seem to be impregnated with a fiery element which, when discharged through the pores upon the surface of the body, inflames and burns until, in his efforts for relief, the patient tears the skin with his nails, and not until the blood flows does sufficient relief come to cause him to desist.

Thus do complexional defects merge into torturing disease, and piqued vanity give place to real suffering. A little wart on the nose or cheek grows to the all-devouring lupus, a patch of tetter on the palm of the hand or on the limbs suddenly envelops the body in its fiery embrace, a bruise on the leg expands into a gnawing ulcer, which reaches out its fangs to the sufferer's heart in every paroxysm of pain, a small kernel in the neck multiplies into a dozen, which eat away the vitality, great pearl-like scales grow from little rash-like inflammations in such abundance as to pass credulity; and so on may we depict the sufferings to which poor human nature is subject, all of which involve great mental distress because of personal disfigurations.

If there were not another external disease known, eczema alone would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching. Ring-worm, tetter, scalled head, dandruff, belong to this scaly and itching order of diseases. Psoriasis, our modern leprosy, with its mother-of-pearl scale, situated on a reddened base, which bleeds upon the removal of the scale, is to be dreaded and avoided, as of old. Impetigo, barber's itch, erysipelas, and a score of minor disorders make up in part the catalogue of external diseases of the skin. Thus far we have made no allusion to those afflictions which are manifestly impurities of the blood, viz.: swelling of the glands of the throat, ulcers on the neck and limbs, tumors, abscesses, and mercurial poisons, with loss of hair, because the whole list can be comprehended in the one word scrofula.

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors and affections of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curative of modern times. This will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of blood and skin humors but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The Cuticura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. The remedies constituting the Cuticura system will repay an individual scrutiny of their remarkable properties.

Cuticura Soap contains in a modified form the medicinal properties of Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest and sweetest of emollients, combined with the most delicate and refreshing of flower odors. It purifies and invigorates the pores of the skin, and imparts activity to the oil glands and tubes, thus furnishing an outlet for unwholesome matter, which if retained would cause pimples, blackheads, rashes, oily, mothy skin, and other complexional disfigurations, as well as scalp affections and irritations, falling hair, and baby rashes. Its gentle and continuous action on the natural lubricators of the skin keeps the latter transparent, soft, flexible, and healthy. Hence its constant use, assisted by an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, realizes the fairest complexion, the softest, whitest hands, and the most luxuriant, glossy hair within the domain of the most advanced scientific knowledge to supply.

Cuticura Ointment is the most successful external curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a full dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing, and healing the most distressing of infantile humors, and preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet of all ages, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, and hands far more effectually, agreeably, and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients, while free from every ingredient of a doubtful or dangerous character. Its "One Night Treatment of the Hands," or "Single Treatment of the Hair," or use after athletics, cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Of all remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids, none approaches in specific medical action Cuticura Resolvent. It neutralizes and resolves away (hence its name) scrofulous, inherited, and other humors in the blood, which give rise to swellings of the glands, pains in the bones, and torturing, disfiguring eruptions of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair.

Cuticura Resolvent extends its purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fall to be permanently cured by external remedies alone.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. It is difficult to realize the mighty growth of the business done under this name. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

To the test of popular judgment all things mundane must finally come. The civilized world has rendered its verdict in favor of Cuticura.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Happy Pills CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

OFFICE : CAROLINIAN BUILDING, MAIN STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY NORTH CAROLINIAN PUBLISHING CO.

ROSCOE C. MITCHELL, Editor. F. CRAIG, Associate Editor and Business Manager.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1903

AN ANNOUNCEMENT---THE CAROLINIAN CHANGES HANDS

With this issue THE CAROLINIAN changes hands. The paper will continue to espouse the cause of the Republican party.

We intend to give our readers the best Republican newspaper published in the South. We have changed with this issue to an eight page paper and will continue to improve the paper from time to time as fast as we can install the new material. THE CAROLINIAN will be conducted along conservative, sound and business like lines. We propose to condemn the errors of our own party as well as those of our opponents. We shall perch our paper on the highest plane of journalism.

All accounts due the paper up to February 1st. are payable to Mr. I. M. Meekins. The subscription price of the paper will be $1 per year when paid in advance, otherwise the subscription price will be $1.25. We request our subscribers to help us get out a better paper by remitting their subscription for one year in advance. Make all remittances payable to THE CAROLINIAN Publishing Company.

A RARE TREAT FOR CAROLINIAN READERS.

THE CAROLINIAN desires to call attention to a new serial story that it is soon to begin in these columns. "The Southerners" by Charles Townsand Brady, the well known cotemporaneous writer on historical subjects. Probably not one of our readers of literary tendencies but has read with absorbing interest the stories and articles of Mr. Brady in the current magazines. He, with Booth Tarkington, Winston Churchill, Gertrude Atherton, is considered the rising literary star of the present time in this country.

THE CAROLINIAN would suggest that while this story of absorbing interest and artistic detail is running a study be made of the writer, his place in fiction, the comprehensive and faithful portrayal of the people and the time of which the story treats. Such fiction as "The Southerner's," with the insight into the conditions that prevailed in the Confederacy, the point of view of those who thought that the right side of the controversy was with the South and the general view of the times it gives, is really more comprehensive and much more interesting than history, for it gives what history cannot—the inner home character of the South and its people.

"We rarely study our cotemporaries. Things that happen now, writers who write in the present, are not accorded the attention that should be given them. The present has not the glamor of the past. Dickens wrote, and England went wild over his writing, but it never gave his work that calmphilosophical study that established him as the great English delineator of character until he was dead and gone. Let us not show such neglect of our writers of today. There was never a better opportunity for a close, analytical study of the writer, than is presented by THE CAROLINIAN publication of Mr. Brady's work, and it is worthy of the study of our readers. We hope they will embrace the opportunity.

A WINNING TICKET---FAIRBANKS AND PRITCHARD.

For near onto a third of a century THE CAROLINIAN has been fighting the battles of the Republican party in Eastern North Carolina. It has stood by the party in success and defeat and so long as the present management is in control of the paper it will always be found championing the cause of the 'Grand Old Party."

We expect to preach the doctrines of Republicanism as we see them and we do not intend to allow the policy of this paper to be dictated by those who are expecting favors at the hands of the administration.

We cannot support Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination to succeed himself. His Southern policy has been in direct opposition to the policy which was inaugurated by the Republican State Convention at Greensboro last August We have given this matter the proper thought and we expect all kinds of harsh criticism from the Roosevelt forces in North Carolina and the South but if they cannot see the matter in the same light that we do then they are at liberty to go their route and we will do likewise.

We do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominee and THE CAROLINIAN nominates as its choice for President of the United States Chas. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and for Vice President Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina. This will make a team that any Republican in the Nation would be proud to support.

Senator Fairbanks is one of the Nation's ablest men and if nominated and elected to the Presidency will go down in history as another McKinley.

He is now serving his second term in the Senate of the United States where he is recognized as one of the most powerful men in that able body. It is not necessary for us to speak of Senator Pritchard as he is known and honored by every North Carolinian, irrespective of party. He would make an ideal presiding officer of the Senate and would ever be the champion of every movement which had for its end the upbuilding of "our grand old State' and the entire South. Let the Republicans of the South come together and cast their solid vote in the next National Convention for Fairbanks and Pritchard and the victory will be won.

A POLITICAL GAME IN THE CLOAK OF MORALITY.

Nobody believes the Democratic effort to confine the making and sale of liquor to incorporated towns to be inspired by genuine temperance reform. It is another political game masquerading in the cloak of morality It is Jacob's words with Esau's hands; another donning of white livery to cover a political scheme. What name will that party not invoke, or what cause will it not desecrate to promote party politics? It has already used, or tried to use, every agency from a riot to the church. To get crowds prior to the late election it pretended to wage an enthusiastic educational campaign which died as dead as Hector on the last day of the campaign and has never since been heard of. At its head was the Governor of the State at whose meetings educators, teachers, pupils, women and children were urged to attend to hear a great "educational speech." When they went they were treated to a bitter partisan harangue which reached its culmination in eulogy of indicted election registrars and in pledging the treasury of the State to their defense. The idea of the Democratic party turning temperance reformer! Even Vance, its patron saint, in his famous "red-legged grass-hopper" campaigns used to declare that every man had a right to make his liquor "up the hollows and over the hill."

In this move the Democrats have three ends in view. First, they want to crush out all Republicans; secondly they want to Tilmanize North Carolina; and thirdly, they want to replenish the State treasury which their extravagance has depleted. They claim that the bulk of the country distillers are Republicans, and they want to drive them to the towns where by threats, oppression and police coercion they hope to force them to do their bidding. Their chairman gave their motives away when he declared that the country distillers were Republican recruiting stations and deplored the influence of revenue officers on party politics. It is these "recruits" and this "influence," more than temperance reform that troubles him. A party that can't cope with its rival in an open contest, but has to fight sham battles and force false issues, ought to send for the undertaker. If it doesn't the will come soon anyway.

But we would not be misunderstood We are neither the champion of the liquor men nor an apologist for their trade. Our creed is teetotalism, and we practice it. We love temperance, but we hate hypocricy. We don't fly a false flag to boost our party, nor work political scheemes in the name of religion or morality. We are ready to second any sincere, impartial and disinterested efforts for temperance reform, but we shall not help the democratic party vent political spite upon a set of men because it could not control their opinions.

The proposition is without the smallest modicum of justice, and doesn't yield the least hope of temperance reform. It takes an evil instrument out of the hands of one set of men and puts it into the hands of another set with increased facilities for the pernicious use of it. It brings the liquor evil and those most amenable to its influence into community. In this State the greater number of the crimes resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors have been committed in the towns and cities. The constant tippler, the deep drinker, the gambler and the mischief-doer have a tendency to collect in the towns. It furnishes opportunities for indulgence and has a peculiar facination for them. The countryman is more settled, less aggressive and better occupied. Relatively few crimes have been committed at country distilleries.

Such a law would be glaringly partial and one-sided; a mere concentration of evil agencies. It would discriminate against the countryman in favor of the townsman, and would lessen respect for law and order.

If it is wrong to make and sell liquor is it less wrong in the town, than in the country? If it is right is it less right in the country than in the town? Has the townman any better record for sobriety than the countryman? Is he entitled to special privileges by virtue of his location?

The plea of police surveilance is without weight. The policeman may wield the baton with skill and hold the keys to the lock-up, but he can't command men's appetite. The fact remains that untold crimes, born of the saloon, have been committed in the towns in spite of his vigilance and courage. The reformation of the drunkard is not reached by law or by force.

The whole proposition is a scheme for the furtherance of the Democratic policy of force and oppression in this State. We say in charity that many good people, honestly seeking temperance reform, have endorsed this movement, but they will yet be undeceived. It is a plan to graft another scion of Tilmanism on this State. To that dashing statesman we are indebted for that malodorous institution known as the Independent Order of Red-shirts, as well as many other tenets of our creed of force, and now if we can only get his dispensary, or this town control plan, and a few hundred liquor constables, then we shall have two of a sort and need not notice the line separating the two States.

Again, it offers a veritable bid to law breakers to fill the woods with illicit distilleries in defiance of both State and federal laws; it adds another breach to the estrangement of the country from the towns and limits an evil instrument to the use of those most disposed to use it against the public weal.

J. J. BRITT.

When the dead-lock ended it made another dead Locke.

Four years from now Simmons will have trouble of his own.

The woods will now be full of original Overman men.

Mr. Small may have to Ward off some opposition from Pasquotank county in the next Congressional Convention.

Just give the Democrats enough rope and they will succeed in hanging themselves.

The young man in North Carolina who is looking for a future should join the Republican party.

The Legislature will have to get down to work now. Francis D. Winston must be provided for.

Mr. Watson can have the satisfaction of knowing that he kept Forsythe county from naming the man.

Now that the Senatorial fight is over it may be that Governor Aycock will find time to reply to Mr. J. Y. Jordan.

General Carr should certainly be able to work the "party harmony" act at the next Democratic State Convention.

It is not necessary for us to state that we are not expecting an office at the hands of the present administration.

How the News and Observer would have howled if the Republican party had only been responsible for this latest Penitentiary scandal.

Mr. Lacy, is still clamoring to the Legislature for that $200,000 which he borrowed from a Wall street bank to keep the State from going into bankruptcy.

Who said that a man could not reform? The Senatorial fight is over and there is no evidence that Judge Clark placed himself in the hands of his friends.

Someone has been so cruel as to suggest that a Democratic State Senator is trying to do the a la Flagler act and have a special divorce bill passed to fit his own case.

But we can say what we please about the News and Observer yet when it comes to getting out a newspaper that gives the news its equal cannot be found in the state

---

If you want to see a high toned Republican party in Eastern North Carolina it is your duty to support a Republican newspaper which is conducted upon a high plane.

If every man who received a vote for United States Senator in the State Legislature during the past few weeks retains his title the Kentucky colonels will be in a vast minority.

Mr. C A. Banks the travelling representative of THE CAROLINIAN is now in Carteret county. We hope that all our Republican friends will hand him their subscription.

The Wilson Democrats who in 1898 and 1900 clamored so long and loud for white supremacy have now reached that stage where you have to hold their mouth open and pour it down them.

Reports from the State Capitol would indicate that the Whiskey problem would soon settle itself if some of the members of that august body were only allowed to go their route unmolested.

What the Republican party in North Carolina needs is more newspapers that will preach their own convictions and not go to headquarters to find out how Mr. Roosevelt will take the matter.

"Hayner's seven year old Rye four quarts express prepaid for $3.20."

What? Who would have thought it! The News and Observer, the great temperance organ, running such an advertisement. But we suppose Editor Daniels believes in "catching em a gwin and er coming."

Our enterprising neighbor, the Tar Heel is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Mr. Harry P. Guerrant of Danville, Va., as editor of the paper. Mr. Guerrant is one of the ablest young newspaper men in the South. He is a regular contributor to several of the leading magazines and for sometime edited the Danville Daily Free Press.

TWO DANGEROUS BILLS.

There were two bills introduced in the Legislatnre last Saturday frought with the possibilities of more evil and danger to the State than has been contained in any two bills we now remember. One was by King, of Pitt, to amend the Constitution so as to separate the school fund. Its essential features are as follows:

The bill strikes out from section 2 of article 9 of the Constitution the last clause "but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race."

This, in the face of Gov. Aycock's message, and the Constitution of the United States, would seem foolish enough, but when we take into consideration what the effect will be on the colored labor, who can regard it in only one light, and that to degrade and destroy the colored race the exodus from the State will be appalling. Besides the degradation of the colored race and the loss which the State would bear for his leaving, such a law is faulty in principle. If "public schools" means anything it means the education of the people from the public funds, which funds are collected by taxation from all the people and from court fines and penalties in certain cases. Such a law would defeat the cardinal principle in the public school system. You might as well enact a law providing that the rich man's son should get so many months schooling and that the poor man's son should get only so many months schooling, each in proportion to the amount of taxes the parent contributes to the school fund. This, we readily see, knocks out the principle of the public school and makes it in reality private schools, a thing that can be and are maintained without legislation. As a matter of fact, the negro as a class is the poor tax payer, and the large tax payers as a whole are the white people. Public institutions, it makes no difference what sort, should not be infringed upon by the enactment of any such laws.

The other constitutional amendment was bad enough but this would be ten times worse

The other is entitled "A bill to protect Landlords, etc. A better title would have been a bill to re-establish slavery and restore the feudal system. The bill is as follows:

"Section 1. If any person shall entice, persuade or procure any tenant who shall have contracted in writing or orally to cultivate the lands of another, to unlawfully leave and abandon or fail and neglect to cultivate the land or crops, which he may have contracted to cultivate, during the existence of said contract; or if any person shall knowingly and unlawfully harbor or detain from the services of his landlord any tenant who shall unlawfully leave said landlord; then in either case such person and tenants may be sued, singly or jointly, by the landlord and on recovery said landlord shall have judgement for double the actual value of the damages assessed.

"Section 2. In addition to the remedy given in the preceding section against the person and tenant violating said section such person and tenant shall also pay a penalty of one hundred dollars to any person sueing for same, singly or jointly, and the offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding six months."

This is exactly along the lines followed by Mississippi directly after the war, when slavery was re-established under vagrant acts, negroes being sold for longer or shorter terms under conditions that made their ownership for the time as absolute as was ever obtained from the negro trader. Both of these bills should be killed.—Ex.

Rose & Eken.

—ARCHITECTS.—

Raleigh, - - - - - N. C.

"That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m

OUTBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday] 5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton 6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Roanoke, 3 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. & N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora and etc, at 5:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

A. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

BRICK !

A WORD ABOUT BRICK : Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and look. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

CARTWRIGHT, PARSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We solicit trade in Eggs, Poultry, Fruit and Produce, and pay the highest cash market prices.

We sell at the lowest prices, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and Peas.

All persons dealing in our line would do well to consult us before buying or selling.

We furnish Egg Crates free of charge to our customers.

We would be glad to have you give us a trial shipment as we guarantee satisfaction and fair dealing. Quick sales and Prompt returns is our motto.

THE TRUE VAMPIRE.

An Experience With the Blood Sucking Animal in India.

Chancing one evening to observe a rather large bat enter an outhouse from which there was no other egress than by the doorway, I was fortunate in being able to procure a light and thus to proceed to the capture of the animal. Upon finding itself pursued it took three or four turns around the apartment, when down dropped what at the moment I supposed to be its young and which I deposited in my handkerchief. After a somewhat tedious chase I then secured the object of my pursuit, which proved to be a fine female megaderma. I then looked to the other bat which I had picked up and to my considerable surprise found it to be a small kind of pipistrelle, which is exceedingly abundant throughout India.

The individual now referred to was feeble from loss of blood, which it was evident the megaderma had been sucking from a large and still bleeding wound under and behind the ear, and the very obviously suctorial form of the mouth of the megaderma was itself sufficient to hint the strong probability of such being the case. During the very short time that elapsed before I entered the outhouse it did not appear that the depredator had once alighted, and I am satisfied that it sucked the vital fluid from its victim as it flew, having probably seized it on the wing, and that it was seeking a quiet nook where it might devour the body at leisure.

I kept both animals separate till next morning, when, procuring a convenient cage, I first put in the megaderma, and after observing it for some time I placed the pipistrelle with it. No sooner was the latter perceived than the other fastened upon it with the ferocity of a tiger, again seizing it behind the ear, and made several efforts to fly off with it; but, finding it must needs stay within the precincts of the cage, it soon hung by the hind legs to one side of its prison and after sucking its victim till no more blood was left commenced devouring it and soon left nothing but the head and some portions of the limbs.—"Beast and Man In India."

POULTRY POINTERS.

Everything in the poultry house should be dry.

Ducks will not thrive on sloppy food nor on cornmeal alone.

Boiled potatoes, turnips and other vegetables may be fed to ducks to advantage.

A good food for fattening fowls can be made by mixing cornmeal with mashed potatoes and milk.

In dry picking poultry the picking must be done while the fowl is warm—as soon as possible after the fowl is killed.

The nests should never be fastened to the poultry house in such a way that they cannot be readily removed and cleaned.

Fowls are very fond of raw vegetables. Beets, carrots, turnips and especially cabbage may be fed to advantage. The best plan is to chop them fine.

A dressed fowl may be made to look plump by dipping it for ten seconds in water that is nearly boiling hot and then holding it until chilled in cold water.

The Dog.

Man is the best friend of the dog. Horses come next, but between the dog and all other farm animals, from the house cat to the cow and the beef steer, there seems to be a natural enmity. Dogs, however, are fond of sheep and goats, but as diet, not as living friends. Cows and sheep and goats should be kept as free from association with dogs as is possible, with the exception of the trained shepherd dog. A dog walking through a cowpen will often cause a decrease in milk flow that amounts to more than the cash value of the dog. Many dogs are worth considerably less than nothing.

An Odd Pulpit.

The oak pulpit in the Seamen's church at Sunderland, England, is a curio in the way of pulpits. It is built of wood in the shape of a boat's bow and bears on the gunwale in letters of gold the inscription, "Nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net." The pulpit was the gift of the naval officers and men of the Dedway flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers in acknowledgment of the kindnesses received during their visit to Sunderland in May, 1901.

To Make Him Happy.

Old Peterby is rich and stingy. In the event of his death his nephew is to inherit his property. A friend of the family said to the old gentleman:

"I hear your nephew is going to marry. On that occasion you ought to do something to make him happy."

"I will," said Mr. Peterby; "I'll pretend that I am dangerously ill."—London Telegraph.

Too Much.

Mrs. Marryat—Mamma is talking of closing her house and coming to live with us. Do you think you could support both of us?

Mr. Marryat—My dear, I can support you very nicely now, but I'm afraid your mother would be insupportable.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Still More Exclusive.

Mrs. Woodby—There's nothing like a college education to open the way to exclusive society. Since my son started to go to the university he's got into the Four Hundred.

Mrs. McGinty—My son's doing even better at college. He's on the nine.—Philadelphia Press.

The way to lose a friend is to have him get rich while you stay poor.

THE BURTON GHOST.

It Scared the Intrepid Explorer and Killed His Dog.

Where was there a braver man, I wonder, than Sir Richard Burton? Once, though, his face paled and his breath came in gusts. A ghost did it, of course, and this was the manner of it: Burton was told of a house in London, quite a poor sort of house, by the way, which was said to be haunted. "I do not believe it," replied Burton. Then he was told that it was a specially terrible kind of ghost, and he said he didn't believe that either. He would go and see. To the empty house (the three last tenants had been found dead in bed, and such things not talked about) went Burton with a revolver and a dog. "Come up with me," said he to his friend, and at his own request the companion locked Burton in the room and took the key down with him. "I shall be all right here; I've got my dog, too," the great traveler whispered confidently. "However, if I ring, get ready to come up, and should I ring twice—well, come quickly."

The friend waited as he was bid. Minutes passed like hours. His eyes were glued on the bell hanging motionless. A long wait. Full of foreboding, he was on the point of breaking the conditions and going up to prospect, when the bell did ring. And before he had tackled the first flight of stairs it pealed out again and— Up those stairs he rushed, two and three steps at a time, you may be sure. To open the door was the work of an instant, and then into his arms reeled Burton, almost dead with terror. "The place is accursed," he gasped. "What have you seen?" begged the friend. Burton's head shook. "No, no," he cried. "My poor dog's dead. I'm almost paralyzed with fright. More than that, no, no I cannot tell you." Now, this is quite true, and the house was immediately afterward pulled down. What did Burton see? No one knows. He is dead now, poor fellow, and no one ever will. The three tenants could tell us, but terror and death came together to them.—London Tatler.

ANCIENT MARINERS.

Queer Beliefs They Held About the Unexplored Ocean.

The landlocked Mediterranean, which was the only sea known to the Romans and Greeks of twenty-odd centuries ago, was filled with mysterious terrors, while the more distant lands bordering on it were the abodes of wonders and strange peoples. Gods of monstrous shapes ruled the waters, enchanting sirens dwelt on the islets and rocks, and on the dry land beyond were to be found weird enchantresses, fire breathing bulls, fierce pygmies and dreadful cannibals. Adventurous voyagers who got as far as the pillars of Hercules, now called the strait of Gibraltar, brought back intelligence that the great ocean beyond was not navigable. It was part of the mighty river which flowed around the flat earth in an unending stream.

Tradition says that there was in those times at Gibraltar a stone pillar 100 cubits high, with a brass statue on it and an inscription stating this to be the limit of navigation. Beyond was a "sea of darkness," infested with fiends beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. Occasionally a bold navigator did, nevertheless, venture outside into the Atlantic, but was compelled to turn back very quickly. A whirlwind would arise and threaten to swamp the vessel, or, more alarming still, a gigantic hand, supposed to be that of Satan, would emerge from the ocean of clouds and gloom and warn back the mariners.

Not merely on these accounts was the ocean impracticable for ships. It was reported to be so dense with sailless and so crowded with seaweeds and huge beasts that headway could not be made through it. Even up to the time of Columbus' sixth voyage it was so filled, and his crews were terrified on entering the Sargasso sea by the weeds and calms.

Taken at His Word.

When dealing with black servants in India, it is necessary to be very careful in the wording of one's instructions, for they are sometimes taken very literally. A missionary superintending an irrigation boat with primitive accommodation was compelled to use a bucket as a wash-bowl. One morning his boy servant was bringing the bucket to his master when he spilled some of it over the latter's feet. "Why don't you throw it all over me?" said the missionary irritably. "Aha!" exclaimed the boy, and promptly did so.

Concerning Mistletoe.

In "Wild Fruits of the Countryside" the author gives some interesting information about mistletoe. As a parasite it possesses many curious peculiarities, among others the fact that it is the only plant whose roots refuse to abide in the ground. Another point about mistletoe is that it is supposed to grow on the oak tree. Mistletoe rarely grows on oaks. Most of it is gathered from apple trees.

Out Out.

Girl—Who was that distinguished looking foreigner that was announced just now? I didn't quite catch the title.

Other Girl—You won't either. Lil Bullion has made a catch of that.—Chicago Tribune.

The Best He Could Do.

Wigg—Before they were married he said he would be willing to die for her.

Wagg—Well, he has partially proved it. At any rate, he doesn't seem able to earn a living for her.—Philadelphia Record.

If we are long absent from our friends, we forget them; if we are constantly with them, we despise them.—Hazlitt.

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Splendid assortment of styles for waists and children's dresses.

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Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.

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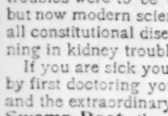


The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

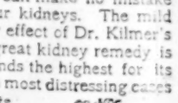
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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"Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

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GROCERS.

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You Save Money....

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

CAROLINIAN 1.00 PER YEAR

THE FULL CUP.

If happiness pour in thy cup
With rich intent to fill,
Carry it heedfully, heedfully,
Remember it will spill.
—Ruth Hall, in Lippincott's Magazine.

SEABOROUGH'S MYSTERY.

An Artist's Love Story.

"You will always love me, Dick?"

"Till my death, Flossie!"

The unpleasant memory of those words came to Richard Filby as he sat on the cliffs a mile away from the little village of Seaborough painting, or rather attempting to paint. What a fool he had been! He had flirted disgracefully with the innkeeper's daughter, Flossie, who had seemingly taken all his attentions in earnest, perfectly unaware that there was another young woman up in London to whom he was engaged. Last evening they had walked out together as usual, wending their way along the shore, and there the declaration of love recorded above had been made. How on earth was he to get out of this imbroglio?

After a few minutes Filby dropped palette and brushes. Ambitious as he was to be famous, he really could not paint this morning. He slipped off his campstool and, throwing himself full length on the grass, gazed up reflectively into the sky. What a nuisance this artistic temperament was! He was formally betrothed to Freda Withers at Forest Hill, and had no desire to end the betrothal, and yet down here in this romantic little spot the temptation to enjoy himself with Flossie Barnett, who had attracted him the very first moment that he arrived at the inn, had proved too strong to be resisted.

"Nice day, sir!"

Filby looked up. It was the coastguard on his round.

"Yes! Rather warm for working though, and for walking, too, I should imagine."

"Oh, I don't mind that, sir. Used to it, you see. That's a grand bit of cliff you're painting, sir."

"If I could only get it right it would be."

The coastguard mused, his hand stroking his chin, his eyes taking in the points of the picture.

"Ah, I mind that spot well. There was a suicide from there about a year back. A chap (he was the son of a farmer round here) as was gone on a girl that he couldn't get jumped right off there into the sea. His coat was found on the cliff—he'd taken it off before he jumped—but his body must have been washed away by the sea, for though we searched high and low, we never found it. It was a sad case."

Directly the man had passed on Filby began pacing up and down on the cliff. An idea had come, the execution of which might solve the difficulty he was in, and with free movement of his limbs Filby always thought better. The notion presented difficulties at first, but one by one he saw his way out of them. What a lucky thing to have had that conversation with the coastguard! The means of relief from all his troubles was at hand.

That night an unusual thing occurred at the Seaborough inn. Unseen by anyone, a man stole out at midnight, holding some dark objects under his arm, and made straight for the edge of the cliffs. Not a soul was about; only the distant sighing of the waves broke the stillness. Hour after hour passed by, yet the man did not return. But the wind rose, the sighing of the sea became a tumultuous roar, and by the time the light broke a regular tempest was in progress.

* * * * *

Two hours prior to that mysterious midnight flight Flossie Barnett sat in her bedroom, her usually smiling face most seriously set. A letter on foreign note paper and bearing the Cape Town postmark was in her hands and she had committed the contents to memory for about the 10th time. It was from her soldier-lover, Jack Preston, written a couple of days before he was to embark on the transport for England. In a very short while the writer would be here in person, with the plainly stated object of claiming her as his bride.

Now Flossie was in a quandary. Her little flirtation with their visitor, Mr. Filby, had taken a far more serious turn than she had anticipated. She had merely intended to amuse herself with him during the absence of her real lover, and surely a girl left by herself for two whole years had liberty to seek some mild amusement. On a higher social level than herself he had treated her as an equal, and that had rather turned her head.

Leaving that side of the question, however, Flossie turned to the consideration of the more practical matter—what was to be done now? Mr. Filby must be informed, and that speedily, of Jack Preston's existence, but how could the information be most delicately conveyed? A personal interview would be most satisfactory, but Flossie shrank from cutting a poor figure at that. What would be the gentlest way of letting this artist lover down?

Ah, she had it! Mr. Filby was returning to town on the morrow. She had his London address, and would write there a letter, which would reach him soon after his arrival home, explaining as best she might her previous commitment to another. It was an easy and capital solution of the difficulty.

Directly she was up next morning Flossie went out and posted her letter. A blustering gale was raging and the wind lashed fiercely in her face, but her mission was far too important to admit of delay. On returning to the inn she ran in the passage into the arms of Bell, the barman.

"Oh, miss, I was looking for you everywhere! There's someone in the parlor as wants to see you most partic'lar."

"Who, Bell?"

"A sailor man I should reckon by his rig-out. He seems most excited."

Wondering who her visitor could be at this early hour, Flossie turned the handle of the parlor door. A man whom she recognized as one of the local coastguards rose and touched his forehead.

"Beg pardon for disturbing you so early, miss, but I've some very bad news. There's been, I'm afraid, another case of suicide from the Seaborough cliff."

"Who?" queried Flossie, turning pale.

"A gent as I've had one or two chats with of late. I don't know his name, but he was stopping here he told me. One of those painter chaps."

"Mr. Filby? You can't mean it. You must be mistaken." A wild look came into the girl's eyes.

"Don't think I am. Perhaps you recognize these articles."

Going to the back of the chair upon which he had been sitting, the man picked up some objects from the ground. They were a man's coat and waistcoat of a rather pronounced check. Startled recognition stood in Flossie's face.

"Ah, I see you know them, miss. They're the very clothes—a little stained with paint, you see—that that artist fellow was wearing yesterday. But that's not all. When I found those on the cliff, I turned them over, and there, pinned to the inside pocket was this envelope. I'm not much of a scholar, but I think it's addressed to you, miss."

"Dearest Flossie," it ran. "Forgive me the step I have taken—believe me, it was the only one. We loved one another too passionately to be happy apart for a single moment and there was a life between that would always have divided us. I cannot explain but, dearest, I could never have lived without you, so I have chosen what they say is the pleasantest method of departing from existence. Treasure the lovely time we had together. Your broken-hearted, DICK."

"I should like you to keep the one painting I did at Seaborough as a souvenir."

Flossie read it through twice, and at last the sense began to beat in upon her brain. She had driven the man who loved her into a watery grave.

* * * * *

That same afternoon Richard Filby in the flesh arrived at his lodgings in West Kensington. He did not look like a man who had lately undergone a fatal experience. His cheeks were bronzed and his step was brisk—indeed the first remark which his landlady made was to compliment him on his improved appearance.

A knock at the door. The maid entered with a letter. He looked at the envelope and started. It bore the Seaborough postmark. It was from Flossie Barnett. He was thoroughly roused now. Had his trick been discovered?

Three minutes later Filby was pacing the room, waving the letter irritably in the air. His scheme had gone for nothing; and his trouble had been wasted. This chit of a girl had been simply playing with his affections all the time, and here was her confession.

He seized pen and paper. That night the following communication was dropped into the post:

"Mr. Richard Filby begs to inform Miss Flossie Barnett that he is still alive and well, and has returned to town. On second consideration, he did not think Miss Barnett worth drowning for, and her letter to hand this evening confirms him in this opinion. Mr. Filby hopes that Miss Barnett will attain happiness in her projected union and that his little picture may find a niche on her walls."

But by return of post without line or comment, Filby to his great indignation, got his picture back disfigured almost beyond recognition.—New York News.

Polar Bears No Longer Dangerous.

The animal par excellence, which the hunter, the amateur Arctic traveler and the young explorer hopes and dreams of killing, is the polar bear. The reason for this is the magnificent trophy which the great white skin makes. This feeling was no less strong centuries ago than it is now, for we read that one of the early Icelandic sea rovers to Greenland quarrelled with and killed his bosom companion because he had slain a large bear instead of leaving that honor to his chief. With the modern repeating rifle the bear stands no chance against the hunter, no matter under what conditions they may meet, and if he is hunted in the native way, with the assistance of dogs, there is hardly more excitement than in killing musk-oxen, except for the wild-helter-skelter dash over the ice to overtake the animal after the dogs strike the hot scent.—Com. Robert E. Peary, in Leslie's Monthly.

A Fire Dog Dead.

"Socks," the famous "Fire-dog" of truck 16, New York Fire department, is dead. While running to a fire the other day he slipped on the icy pavements and the wheels of the truck passed over him. "Socks" had been approved and petted by many prominent visitors of New York.

El Paso, Tex., is to have a new union station that will cost $500,000.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

The Plow.

I was always interested in the study of agricultural implements and the difference in construction of ancient and modern ones, and I suppose it is very interesting to others who are anxious to till their soil and manage their farms in the best manner.

My earliest recollection of a plow at work in the field was one of a side-hall pattern, on the old New Hampshire farm. It was made in Worcester, Mass., and one of the same kind still remains a farm here, of which the writer has charge, and is in very god condition still; but has not been used in years.

The wooden mould board plow, with strips of iron nailed on the mouldboard, which my maternal grandfather used in years long gone by, and with which I used to play at plowing in tender years, would be very pleasing to have now to place beside one of our modern plows. Indeed, what would that grandfather have thought, to have been told that in years to come the soil would be perfectly turned and pulverized with a disk made of steel, and the plowman riding on a comfortable seat beside. Would it not have been a hard thing for him to believe, think you? Wherever it can be used I consider the disk sulky plow one of the finest implements a farmer can own.

Truly, the plow is destined to be improved as much as have many other farm implements, and the soil can be worked in a more thorough manner, and with much greater ease to the team and plowman, than in years past.

We need to clear our fields from all rocks and other obstructions as rapidly as possible, so as to be able to take advantage of labor-saving implements and machines as much as possible.—F. H. D., in the Cultivator.

House for Winter Layers.

The winter layers must be provided with a warm, well-ventilated house for roosting and a light, airy shed for days that are disagreeable. The roosting house contains beside the roosts the nests which may occupy the space beneath the dropping boards, and should be so arranged that they can be taken out and cleaned separately.

Soap boxes make excellent nests, and the straw or hay should be renewed at least once a month. The dropping board should be kept clean, and air slaked lime should be sprinkled over them every few weeks.

Kerosene should be sprayed over the roosts every month, and the interior of the house should be whitewashed at least four times a year.

The scratching shed, which adjoins, should be roomy and light, the front facing the south or southeast.

It should have curtains or large doors for closing during rain or snowstorms, as otherwise the straw and litter will soon become soiled and obnoxious to the fowls.

After having a light breakfast, say one-fourth a full meal, the hens should be allowed to pass to scratching shed, where they will at once begin to scartch and hustle for grain.

Sheaf oats make splendid material for the scratching shed, and will tempt the hens to work long after all the grain has disappeared.

On bright days, even though the weather be very cold, the hens should be made to go out doors at least for a short time.

They may prefer at first to remain indoors, but will soon become accustomed to it, and will enjoy the daily outing.

One thing, and I might say the most important of all to remember, is that hens must not be allowed full meals until late in the evening.

If satisfied early in the day, no amount of coaxing will induce them to work thereafter. They will huddle together and grow fat, but will not lay.

If they refuse to scratch with a partially satisfied appetite, they should be starved into subjection and be given no food except the grain in shed. They will soon busy themselves, and hustling hens are the ones that lay during the winter months.—Home and Farm.

Corn Stalk Disease.

The term corn stalk disease is applied to a disease occasioned by pasturing cattle in stalk fields late in fall or early in the winter. An outbreak, if one should occur, usually takes place in from two to 14 days after the animals are turned upon the stalks. The great majority of cases occur between the fifth and the eighth days. It is also observed that all animals affected die within two or three days of each other. There is nothing in the appearance of the fodder to indicate that it may cause trouble. Cattle may graze and do well on one field, and from 10 to 50 percent be lost on another separated only by a fence. It makes no difference whether the cattle are allowed to graze for only a few hours or left in all day. After one outbreak has occurred a second rarely follows. The disease has never been reported from feeding cut fodder, even when taken from the same field as that in which disease has occurred from grazing. The cause has never been determined, but it is most often observed after a dry season.

The general symptoms are that the animal appears dull, persists in standing in one place, or if he moves, it is with a noticeably perky gait. There is marked prostration; the animal will fall on the knees, and may require several attempts to rise. Some act as if crazy, but the majority are stupid. There is more or less frothing at the mouth, and almost constant swinging of the head from side to side whether in the standing position or lying down. The movements are indicative of pain. The course is of very short duration, from two to 30 hours, the majority living less than six hours. Too often the history is that the cattle were all right in the evening, and from one to eight found dead in the morning. As the cause is not known, and a successful treatment has not been discovered, the prevention cannot be prescribed except by using cut fodder. In a number of outbreaks of supposed black-leg, Dr. Craig, assistant state veterinarian of Indiana, has found this to be present instead. The disease is not contagious and cannot spread from one to another. The occurrence of a few cases in a community should not frighten others to discard the use of the stalk field for feeding.—The Epitomist.

Hay and Pasture Grass.

Grass may be seeded both in the fall and in the spring, much depending upon circumstances. Hay is perhaps the most important article of food for live stock on the farm, and grass is said to be the "foundation of farming." The grass crop may not be as valuable as corn, but it is an article of food for which no substitute can be found, as it gives bulk and quality to the rations, both in the green condition and when cured as hay. There are many excellent and nutritious grasses known, and which can be used by the farmer, but he confines himself to but two or three. Clover and timothy are the grasses mostly used for hay (clover not really belonging to the grass family), and with all that may be said in its favor there are many grasses superior to timothy. Custom, however, has given timothy a prominent place on the farm, and which it will hold for a long time. But, although timothy and clover are grown on the same land, as a mixed crop, yet they do not ripen together, and are consequently not suitable for each other and for producing mixed hay of the highest quality, for if the clover becomes too ripe it will contain a large proportion of woody fibre, while if the clover is cut before the timothy is ripe the latter will not be as nutritious as when fully matured. Orchard grass, which is disliked by many because it "stools," comes into blossom the same time as clover, and will grow on light or heavy soil. It will also stand drought better than timothy, and will give successive cuttings. Timothy is also low in nutritious matter compared with some grasses, and its place can be filled by some kinds without risk of loss.

Pasture grass should be used for pasture only, and not for mowing for hay. If a pasture can supply the stock in summer it should not be required to do more. Another reason why the hay crop should be separate from the pasture product is that the pasture should contain as many varieties of grass as possible, some of the best kinds being profitable if grazed, as they do not grow to sufficient length for being cured as hay. Pasture grass should be short, because the animals will prefer it so, as they can then better select the kinds prepared. The young and tender grass, only a few inches high, is always more highly relished than any other, and if a pasture is to be occupied by the stock they will keep the grass down. No farmer, therefore, should expect a crop of hay from his pasture ground. The meadow is depended upon for producing the hay crop, but the meadow is also given up to the animals at times. The point is not to take advantage of the meadow, but to make it better, by increasing the variety of grasses. A variety having some fault should not be condemned if it also has merit. Orchard grass comes early in spring, it will remain for several years, and it thrives where some grasses could not exist. Herd's grass is excellent on meadow land that is somewhat moist. Its running roots soon form a thick and permanent sod. Blue grass can be made to thrive on many soils, preferring limestone land, and it is a grass that gives the best late pasturage, but it should not be grazed too closely early in the season. Adapt the grasses to the soil if possible.

There are a great many kinds of hay crops that need not be grown together in the fields, as they can be mixed in the feed box when cutting the feed for stock in winter. Clover is the main hay crop, but such a crop as Hungarian grass, which grows in the summer, and in a short time, will add largely to the supply of hay, and expeirments made show that cow peas and oats, cut when not too ripe, will give good yields of hay that may perhaps be better than clover in some respects. One of the most valuable crops, in proportion to cost, is cow peas and corn. Plant the corn in rows and plant the cow peas in the same row, but between the corn hills, the corn being one foo apart in the rows. Cultivate one way and allow the pea vines to grow upon the corn. It may be mentioned that such a mixup crop may be harvested at any time. It adds variety to ensilage and the ensinlage will be more nutritious and also more highly relished by stock in winter than if the ensilage is made exclusively of corn. But the farmer should study grasses and hay crops, for there are kinds that thrive on rich soils only, while others will grow on sandy soils, damp soils, medium soils, etc., and if they cannot be grown together they may be grown on different fields. The greater the variety the less the liability of loss during the dry season, as some hay crops will give good results while others fail under the same conditions.—Philadelphia Record.

A square foot of real estate is worth a dozen castles in the air.

STRIKING COMPARISONS

AMERICAN PROSPERITY AND EUROPEAN HARD TIMES.

Industrial Conditions at Home and Abroad Good Proof That Our People Made No Mistake When They Voted For Republicanism and Prosperity.

Advices from abroad show a sad state of affairs in the countries that are the principal commercial competitors of the United States. When this country brought to a successful conclusion its war with Spain there was a notable expansion of industrial and commercial activity, such as was witnessed in Germany after her encounter with France in 1870, and such as usually follows a victorious military campaign. But in Great Britain, notwithstanding that the result of her conflict in South Africa was the vanquishment of the Boers, there is anything but a flood of prosperity in trade. The number of persons unable to obtain work within the limits of the kingdom is conservatively computed at half a million, and the report comes from London that it has been found necessary to place police guards at the gates of the dock yards to prevent violence among the crowds assembling there to struggle for the chance of earning a day's wages. The London County Council is considering plans for relieving the widespread distress, and newspapers have started subscriptions for the same purpose. There are bad times in England.

Germany is faring even worse. What is the meaning of the Socialist uprising in that country, which has grown so powerful that the leading journalistic organ of the movement is daily boarding the Emperor? Socialism in Germany, as was Populism in the United States, is largely a product of the desperation induced by hard times. It is not long since Germany resounded to the crash of toppling banks. She has gone through financial throes almost equal to those which shook the United States in 1893. She is now in a political and economic crisis not far different from that which in this country led to the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency in 1896.

During the recent political campaign in the United States Democratic newspapers and orators blatantly asserted that American prosperity was not the result of American fiscal policies, but a thing that came of itself. Business in this country was prosperous, they said, because business everywhere was prosperous. The same oracles asserted while Cleveland and Democracy were enthroned at Washington that the panic and the depression which followed the panic were caused not by Democratic folly, but by widespread natural laws affecting business in general, though at the very time when Coxey's army and Kelly's army of unemployed men were rampaging in Ohio and Iowa, factories in Great Britain and Germany were advertising for help.

The fact is that the Republican legislation enacted under the administration of President McKinley produced conditions which opened avenues to employment for all the men in the United States willing to work. The fact is that the American protective tariff is doing the good which it was expected to do—keeping American workingmen at work at good wages, at a time when workingmen in competing countries are walking the streets looking for jobs. The fact is that Democratic free trade newspapers are blind teachers, who would mislead the American people to their undoing.

Happily the American people are intelligent and cannot be easily misled. The contrast between industrial conditions abroad and industrial conditions here is a demonstration that when the American people voted for a Republican Congress they made no mistake.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Record Breaking Year.

Bradstreet's annual review confirms all that has been said from time to time about the prosperity of the country. It has been a record breaking year in production and consumption. Exports alone show a decrease, and that falling off is due to the enormously increased demand at home for products formerly sold abroad. Imports have made a new high-water mark for the same reason. Business failures have been fewer and for a less aggregate amount than during years when the population of the country was much smaller. And now at the end of the year the end of this state of things is not in sight. Currency difficulties and other untoward circumstances that in ordinary times cause misgivings have been overriden during this year with hardly a tremor of apprehension. Public confidence is always a factor in business and it has such good reason at present that it is not shaken by trifles. Possibly next year will show no increase over this, but it is pretty sure to keep up at the same pace.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Inevitable Effect.

As a tariff law must apply alike to all, as no discrimination can be made in such a law against the combinations, whatever effect the removal of duties might have upon the stronger industries would also reach the weaker ones, and while the former might withstand the consequences and survive the latter could not. If by this course the combinations should be destroyed certainly the independent industries would also be. But only the weaker industries would go to the wall. The stronger ones would remain, and with the competition removed they would grow stronger. The proposed policy, therefore, of striking the industrial combinations through the tariff would result in increasing the opportunities for the creation of monopoly.—Omaha Bee.

DUTY ON HIDES.

It Will Stand Until Shoes Are Put on the Free List.

The American people will never allow hides to go on the free list without boots and shoes going on the free list as well. If the farmer is compelled to compete with the markets of the world in hides he will insist that the shoe manufacturer shall compete with the markets of the world as well, and the farmer will be right. No shoe manufacturer pledges that manufactured shoes will be any cheaper than at present in case he is given free hides. Hon. John F. Lacey wrote to a large shoe manufacturer inquiring as to the probable reduction in the price of shoes, and was told that there would be none provided the tariff were taken off hides. Who then would get the benefit of the reduction in the price of hides? The answer is, the shoe manufacturer. The American people may think just as much of the beef trust as they do of the shoe trust.

The contest for free hides illustrates the selfishness of special interests when it comes to the tariff question and demonstrates that the tariff had better be left alone. When raw materials are made free, especially such raw materials as are produced abundantly in America, there will be an end to all the tariff, because free raw materials will be and should be followed by free manufactured goods.

The shoe industry is prospering while hides are on the protected list, and that interest is simply hoggish in its present demands.—Des Moines Capital.

Said the Spider to the Fly.

Leather.

Attention has been called to the fact that the French shoe and leather dealers raised the prices of their products by ten per cent., assigning as a cause our buying up their raw material. At Christmas the Austrian manufacturers decided to advance the price of their shoes by ten per cent. They say this step is due to extensive purchases of hides in the European markets by Americans, who have practically cleaned out the Continental stocks. Now we read in the pages of a great economic authority, the New York Times:

"Berlin, January 10.—German leather manufacturers, in a circular just issued, for the second time have increased the price of leather goods. The circular says that American manufacturers continue to buy hides in Germany at high prices, compelling German manufacturers to pay the same prices or curtail their own productions, as has been done lately by several factories."

But the necessities of its environment will doubtless lead that able journal to say that the Dingley bill is killing our shoe trade.

It Would Be Foolish.

Since the Dingley act was adopted the United States has been established on a financial basis never anticipated, and never reached by any other country on the globe.

Because the Democratic desperation in search of an issue clamors for the repeal of the Dingley bill is no reason why Republicans should turn away from a law that has brought unexampled prosperity.

Because the Dingley act is accused by its enemies of establishing monopoly is no reason why the people of the United States should believe the accusation in the face of what the figures show. It would be foolish to take Democratic assertion when fact is easy to get, and it would be foolish to scare at anything that has done so much for the good of this country as the Dingley law, and more foolish to tamper with it.—Pittsburg Times.

Protection's Best Argument.

Sixty million dollars was added to the savings of depositors in the savings banks of New York City alone in 1903. A large part of this was the surplus earnings of so-called workingmen. Never before in our history have the laborers of the metropolis made so much money, and never before have they been able to save so much. In spite of the increased cost of some necessaries constant employment at high wages has enabled them to live better and still have more to lay aside for a rainy day than ever before. And happily for all this condition seems likely to continue indefinitely, or as long as our present excellent tariff is left alone. There is no better argument for protection than these figures of the savings of the masses, not only in New York, but all over the country.

Why Change Them?

Canada has very little we want, and if she can get along without the goods we manufacture we will try to worry along without her trade. Under existing conditions the best customer in the world for American surplus is Great Britain, Canada being a close second. Why should we wish to change them?—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Road-Users of America.

EVER since the automobile became a fashionable fad the forecast has often been made that the sentiment for good roads would at last be given a winning headway in all parts of the country. It was felt that some such force was necessary to convince State Legislatures of the necessity of passing effective good roads laws and that the influences behind the automobile industry and use would forward the campaign for such ends. But for some reason the movement has lagged until now. The other day there was organized in New York City "The Associate Road-Users of America," under the initiative of some of the foremost automobilists of the metropolis. The association is a composite of all the interests concerned in the betterment of the American highways, the automobilists, the cyclists, the road drivers and the truck owners. This combination insures an active campaign not only for better highways in the country, but for good city pavements. The association is pledged to secure both and to work for the satisfactory regulation of traffic, the erection of street signs and road guide posts, the proper lighting of streets and highways, the prohibition of the obstruction of the highways with destructive materials or their flooding with water, and, particularly, the strict enforcement of all speed ordinances.

The League of American Wheelmen did wonderful work in overcoming the inertia of the rural districts, and in stimulating the State Legislatures in the good roads movement. But it had a long, hard fight, and did not accomplish all that was to be done. The country is so vast, the habit of permitting the roads to remain in semi-disrepair is so fixed, the cost of scientific road-making on the great American scale is so enormous that the wheelmen found themselves only the leaven in the great lump. Their influence, however, was excellent, and produced results which have been effectively supplemented by the Government's work and by the few associations of automobilists near the large cities. The association of the interests described will permit a great membership, covering many States, and good results should soon flow from the organization. There is much hard work to be done in the cities in insuring a proper regulation of speeds. With truck owners and cyclists standing alongside of automobilists in the same association the public is guaranteed that this new body will not work exclusively for racing rights for the automatic machines, but will seek to secure a conservative speed allowance which will provide for the safety of the trucks and wheels, as well as the pleasure of the motor car owners.—Washington Star.

Automobiles and Good Roads.

The owners of racing automobiles have brought that machine, which might be useful, into such disrepute that it is pleasant to find one of them engaged in useful public service. Colonel Dickinson, of Springfield, Mass., left recently on an automobile trip to Chicago which promises to strengthen the movement for good roads. He is treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road Association, which hopes to have a line of smooth, hard highways connecting the two cities. The distance is some 850 miles, of which only 320 miles are of good macadam. The association, which numbers some 2000 members, will ask the next Legislature to bond the State of New York to build a good State highway, and Mr. Dickinson seems confident of State help in Ohio. Indiana he regards as the enemy's country.

There is no question that smooth, hard highways would be of immense benefit to farmers and not be merely a convenience for the owners of automobiles and bicycles. It has been shown over and over again that the farmer could draw four times as heavy loads to market with the same span of horses over a properly made road as over the average roads through even level country. The roads ought to be made and kept in repair from local taxation by the towns and counties through which they run. But co-operation between such neighboring divisions in the matter is more difficult to secure than uniform divorce laws among the States or uniform trust legislation. One long, fine road as an object lesson might be worth even State co-operation for its effect upon other communities. If the automobile can be used to promote interest in that movement it is a good thing, but farmers are not going to vote taxes for roads which would be practically speed courses for these machine wagons, and on which it would be dangerous to drive their family carryalls. Colonel Dickinson and his association should take the racers of their favorite machine in hand. If they could suppress those public nuisances their good road movement would thrive better.

Wants $80,000,000 For Good Roads.

The New York State Tax and Transportation Reform Association met and adopted resolutions favoring the construction of a deep waterway from the Hudson River to Buffalo by the Federal Government and advocating the expenditure by the State of $80,000,000 for highway improvement.

Among the birds shot recently near Colchester, England, was a stormy petrel.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The recent expedition sent to North Montana by the New York Botanical Garden has done much in the interest of scientific botany. Many Alpine forms of plants were discovered. Ample statistics were secured establishing the variation of plant life caused by temperature and latitude, and of the general vertical distribution of flora.

There are great forests of leafless trees in Australia. They are acacias, or wattles, as some people call them, and their being leafless is simply an adaptation to the dry climate. They have leaves while growing, but when their growth is complete, they shed the leaves and breathe through the little stem that remains, because moisture is too precious to them for the free evaporation that leaves always cause.

Charles Rothschild has, perhaps, the most curious museum of any collector in Europe. At Tring Park he keeps thousands and thousands of fleas. The museum is in charge of Dr. Jordan. Every animal and bird has its particular kind of flea. Very many have several different kinds. It clearly follows that the gathering of fleas affords diverse material for the collector. In the Rothschild collection is one mole flea (Hystrichopsylla talpae) a fifth of an inch in length.

Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, is surrounded by lobster-beds so productive that a big fortune awaits some man who will start a canning establishment there. So, at least, says Juan Calasaff, a native of Chile, who now lives on the island, and has just come to the United States in search of the capital needed for the enterprise. The island now has 180 inhabitants, but none of them has sufficient means to gather the rich harvest of lobsters that the nine months' open season makes possible.

The annoying way in which photographic films curl must be familiar to all persons interested in photography. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that a German chemist has devised a substitute of celluloid, the most important advantage of which is that it remains flat. It is made from glacial acetic acid, nitrocellulose and gelatine. They are dissolved with gentle heat and stirring, and after the mass has swollen alcohol is added and the stirring continued. The resulting product is poured into molds, or, after further dilution, may be spread in thin layers on glass.

Decomposed rock forming soil in some places, although common enough, has received comparatively little study, says Professor McGee in a recent article. To be sure we have the words soil, rotten rock, adope, mud, gumbo and a host of others, such as alluvium, tile, drift and so forth. For transported soil, that is, sand, mud and so forth, which has been moved by rivers, glaciers or the wind, the term alluvium is excellent; but for soil derived from the rock decomposition which has not moved it is proposed to restore the old term "geest."

New Physical Culture Fad.

"The physical culture fad has been a pretty good thing for our business," said a photographer yesterday. "You don't see how it could effect us, eh? Well, I'll tell you. You see, it's this way. A young fellow starts to take one of the numerous courses that are advertised, and before long he begins to imagine that he is a modern Hercules. He gets to posing in the altogether before his looking glass, and experimenting with his muscles. The next thing you know he gets so stuck on his shape that he lies him away to a photographer, strips and poses before the camera. After a while he gets daffy on the subject, and with his muscles strained to their highest tension until his face is positively distorted from holding his breath he poses in various attitudes. He stands with his back to the camera to show the muscular development of his shoulders; he gives a front view with his arms folded and his hands pressing out his biceps, and assumes various other attitudes calculated to flatter himself. Oh, yes, this physical culture game is a good thing, all right."—Philadelphia Record.

Male Blushers.

One of the most ill-founded of all popular delusions is that blushing is the special characteristic of the female sex. As a matter of fact, except in the case of very young girls, men blush far more readily than women. The well-bred woman never blushes at all, while it is a matter of every day experience that in the excitement of business or political discussions men's cheeks redden with very little provocation. Whatever may have been the case a hundred years ago the modern woman shows her emotion not by blushing, but by turning pale.—London Tatler.

His Stock in Trade.

"The first thing necessary," said the dentist, as he probed around the victim's aching molar, "is to kill the nerve."

"No, you don't," groaned the patient, as he jumped from the chair. "I'll let the old tooth ache rather than have my business everlastingly ruined."

Note—He was an insurance agent.—Chicago News.

"Horse Typhoid."

There is a disease known as "horse typhoid." But the bacillus of human typhoid fever is never found in animals, nor are they subject to leprosy, scarlet fever, yellow fever or measles.

Vanilla Snaps.

Cream half a cupful of butter with half a cupful of sugar; then add two eggs well beaten; then stir in a fourth cups of milk and one and three-fourths cups of flour; flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla extract; beat well; put in a pastry bag and press out in rings on greased baking sheets; bake in a moderate oven.

Improving Beefsteak.

A clove of garlic rubbed over the hot platter before the beefsteak is placed on it improves the flavor of the meat, and a tiny piece in the pan with roasting beef or mutton gives a richness which nothing else can impart. In fact, once the prejudice against the strong-smelling herb is overcome it is found to be a very valuable aid to good cookery.

Cocoa Sirup.

Mix four large tablespoonfuls of cocoa in just enough cold water to make a smooth paste, then add a pint of boiling water and let the mixture boil up, then add a pint of sugar and boil three minutes. Then set aside until cold and add a tablespoonful of the vanilla. When serving put two tablespoonfuls of this sirup in a glass with two tablespoonfuls of crushed ice and fill up with milk. Place two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream on top and stir down well.

Snow Pyramids.

To one cup of cold, heavy cream add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one tablespooful of gelatine that has been soaked in a little cold water and dissolved by stirring it over boiling water; when it begins to thicken whip until light and thick; turn into glasses and stand in a cool place. Just before serving beat the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, adding gradually one-fourth glass of currant jelly; drop one spoonful of this on the top of each glass of jelly, heaping it like a pyramid.

Tomato Soup.

Put a pint of tomatoes, fresh or canned, into a saucepan with a large slice of onion, a small piece of bay leaf, two whole cloves, a stalk of celery and a sprig of parsley. If canned tomatoes are used cook for 15 minues; fresh tomatoes until they are reduced to a pulp. Then rub through a fine sieve and set over hot water until needed. Scald a quart of new milk in a double boiler. Rub two level tablespoonfuls of butter to a smooth paste with two level tablespoonfuls of flour. Pour enough hot milk over the paste to make it liquid; then turn into remainder of milk in the double boiler. Stir it slowly until it thickens, and cook about five minutes. Add a scant half of a level teaspoonful of baking soda to the tomatoes, mix well, and add slowly to the milk in double boiler. As soon as the soup is thoroughly heated remove at once from the fire and serve. If tomatoes are very acid add a little sugar before cooking. And do not put the two parts together until you are about ready to serve the soup, as it does not improve by standing.

Household Hints.

One of the newest colonial papers is in yellow in divisions which give a panelled effect that lends a dignified air to a room.

A mingling of clove and lemon flavors in the afternoon tea is delightful. Drop a whole clove into each cup just before serving.

A heavy broom should always be selected in preference to a light one for thorough sweeping, as the weight aids in the process.

A scant teaspoonful of granulated sugar put in the water in which green corn is to be boiled will add considerably to its flavor.

Dip jelly tumblers in boiling water and fill them while still scalding hot. This prevents the glasses from cracking and aids the jellying process.

Oxalic acid will remove ink stains from books. It should first be diluted and then applied with a soft brush and then blotting paper used on the spot.

All sorts of cooking utensils are to be had in nickel, and the saucepans of various sizes. Nickelware, however, costs a little more than some other varieties.

A staircase with treads painted white and the rise of hard wood is a novelty often seen in stairways just now. The balusters are white and the rail of the hardwood.

Every few days the coffee pot should be thoroughly cleaned by rubbing salt on the inside. This will remove the coffee and egg that adhere to the pot. This should be well rinsed after the salt is used.

Oil marks on wall paper may be removed by applying paste made of pipe clay and cold water. Leave it on all night and brush it off in the morning. It is possible that a second application may be necessary.

An old-fashioned housekeeper suggests that a household may be rid of mice if their holes are treated with a bellows which has been generously filled with a mixture of red pepper and finely powdered lime. After this the entrance to each hole should be painted with liquid tar.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington officials expressed confidence that an amicable settlement of the Venezuelan controversy will soon be reached.

A decision by the United States Supreme Court affects the title of lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada signed an agreement extending the time for ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

On account of the shortage of officers in the Navy the class at Annapolis will be graduated next month instead of in June. The same course will be followed next year.

White House relics brought small prices at auction.

President Roosevelt signed the bill for the reorganization and improvement of the National Guards of the States.

The White House reception to the Judiciary was attended by 2000 persons.

Representative Lessler's charge that an effort was made to bribe him to vote for the construction of Holland submarine torpedo boats was ordered by the House of Representatives to be investigated.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The dispute over the church property in the Philippines between Aglipay and the Roman Catholics was taken into the courts.

A volunteer force in Zambales Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, was defeated by ladrones, among the killed being three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher.

The Porto Rican Legislature passed a resolution to memorialize the Senate of the United States to insert in the Cuban reciprocity treaty a clause providing for the free entrance of Porto Rican coffee into Cuba.

Alexander Newton Dassett, landsman, of Durham, N. C., and James Garfield Patterson, landsman, of Pittsburg, Pa., of the battleship Massachusetts, who were injured by the explosion January 16 in one of her turrets, died in the Military Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.

Because of a coal train being too long to take a siding, the passenger train from Wichita to Kansas City was wrecked at Yates Centre, Kan., and two men killed.

Carbolic acid taken with suicidal intent caused the death at San Francisco, Cal., of Paul Weiss, a noted Hungarian violinist.

When Edward Stewart, at Niles, Mich., failed to throw up his hands, as told to do by two thugs, they shot him in the abdomen and escaped.

Representatives of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island adopted rules for the selection of Rhodes scholars.

An attempt will be made to break the will of the late A. C. Hutchinson so far as his bequest of over $500,000 to Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, La., is concerned.

The tax voted by Springfield, Mo., to maintain the Carnegie library was decided in the Circuit Court to be illegal because the levy exceeded the debt-making power of the city.

While being taken from the train to the hospital, City Attorney Charles E. Miller, of Ironwood, Mich., died in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Deppert, a disciple of Christian Science, at Indianapolis, Ind., died of smallpox. She refused to allow a physician to attend her.

Eli Rogers, while temporarily insane, killed a negro boy and a white girl at Charlotte, S. C. He had been discharged from a hospital as improved.

One million five hundred thousand converts were made by the Methodist Church during the four years of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering movement.

Four teachers and two of their pupils were badly hurt, one probably fatally, while coasting at Muskego, Mich.

The residence of Archbishop Elder, at Cincinnati, Ohio, was plundered by burglars of $300 worth of silverware.

The birthday of Robert E. Lee was generally observed throughout the South.

For the first time in the history of the Territory, every member of the New Mexico Assembly, now in session, speaks English fluently.

The funeral of N. G. Gonzales, the editor whom Lieutenant-Governor Tillman shot at Columbia, S. C., was the occasion of a demonstration of public feeling against the crime.

Rev. Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, professor at Lehigh University, was elected President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Robbers forced an entrance into the City Bank at Somerton, Ohio, and blew open the safe. They secured $6000 and escaped.

FOREIGN.

Three of the most important locomotive building concerns in Scotland were amalgamated.

It was denied in Vienna that Archduke Eugene, a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph, would marry a confectioner's daughter.

Dr. von Holleben, the retiring German Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Berlin from Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, while "trekking" to Mafeking, South Africa, received a welcome from General Delarey and a commando of Boers.

Great dissatisfaction was expressed in Great Britain over the clause in the Cuban treaty relating to sugar.

A conflagration in Armagh, Ireland, did $300,000 damage.

In consequence of the spread of the bubonic plague thousands of native servants and laborers are leaving Durban, Natal.

The Italian Government will ask for $150,000 to establish a wireless telegraph system between Italy and Argentina.

The King and Queen attended the baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Wales at Windsor Castle, London. The child was christened George Edward Alexander Edmund.

LABOR WORLD.

There are 22,000 casual laborers in Liverpool, England.

Paperhangers at Indianapolis, Ind. are making arrangements to form a union.

United Mine Workers at Dudley, Ala., have received an advance of five cents a ton.

Cincinnati (Ohio) contractors have signed the scale presented by the striking plasterers.

With a promise of an adjustment of wages Bessemer, Mich., miners have returned to work.

Carpenters at Cheyenne, Wyo., have returned to work. The men struck for fifty cents an hour.

Molders at New Haven, Conn., have made a formal demand for an increase in wages averaging nearly ten per cent.

During 1902 Bridgeport showed a greater growth of industrial establishments than any other city in Connecticut.

Two thousand shoemakers are idle at Leicester, England; several thousand in Germany and some in Vienna, Austria.

At Maynard, Mass., the spinners' strike has been settled. It is believed the men have been conceded practically all they asked.

On and after April 1 the organized carpenters of Schenectady, N. Y., will demand forty cents an hour. The prevailing rate is thirty-five cents.

The number of people employed in the British civil service now exceeds 500,000. Of these over 100,000 are employed by the postoffice.

All the lithographers in Cuba are employed in Havana. There are 400 men employed in the trade, and their wages amount to $100,000 a month.

The number of employes in the New York City municipal service has reached 45,299, of whom 12,000 are teachers and 10,000 members of the police and fire departments.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Purses for this season's horse show at Boston will aggregate $20,000.

H. E. Temple has been elected Captain of the Columbia freshman lacrosse team.

Dr. Julian Chase, of Providence, R. I., has been elected President of the American Automobile Association.

The players of the National-American teams cleaned up between $600 and $700 each on their trip to California.

George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, has purchased The Conquerer, a stallion with a trotting record of 2.12½.

The Corinthian Yacht Club, of New Haven, Conn., has appropriated $25,000 to build a new club house at Morris Grove.

James A. Ten Eyck, the celebrated professional sculler, has been engaged to coach the crews of the Syracuse University.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Golf Association the system of the "par score" for each course was adopted.

Barney Dreyfus, of Pittsburg, acting for a syndicate, has obtained an option on the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club.

Morris Wood and his brother, John Wood, won the two chief events in the skating races on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

The Crescent Athletic Club, hockey champions of the United States, defeated the Montreal team, champions of Canada, by a score of 5 to 4, in Brooklyn.

Hugh Jennings says that he will quit baseball for the law, as the peace treaty between the National and American League clubs will make work on the diamond unprofitable.

The world's record high jump on skates, has been broken at Pittsburg by W. E. Quinn. His jump was four feet, three and one-half inches. His former record was four feet.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The German Crown Prince is said to be an expert skater.

King Edward is said to be the latest victim to the fascination of the cakewalk.

The Czar has sent $5000 to President Loubet for the relief of the destitute French fisherfolk.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give Brainerd, Minn., $12,000 for a library under the usual conditions.

The condition of Charles M. Schwab causes some anxiety, though the reports given out say that he is well.

The Presidency of the Golden Rule League, just established at Dayton, Ohio, has been offered Senator Hanna.

Judge Ide, of the Philippine Commission, has been granted six months' leave of absence. His health is impaired.

The King of the Belgians has paid a private visit to London, in furtherance of a scheme for the better government of the Congo.

Henri Willem Mesdag, the Holland painter, has decided to offer his famous collection of paintings to the Dutch people. The collection is valued at several million florins.

W. H. Osgood, of the United States Biological Survey, has just returned from a biological exploration of the base of the Alaska peninsula and the region between Lake Clark and the Nushagak River.

Pope Leo XIII. retains his interest in his native village, Carpinato. He enjoys visits from the natives, and he has done much for the improvement of the place, giving it, among other things, waterworks and a hospital. He has directed that the house in which he was born be converted into a Pope Leo Museum.

Benjamin Kidd, the economist, who has just made a tour of the new British South Africa, says he believes the country to be richer than the United States west of the Mississippi, and believes that its future is assured.

Canal Work For Americans Only.

The United States Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals has authorized a favorable report on the bill now prohibiting the granting of contracts in relation to the proposed Panama Canal to any but American citizens.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@	$ 26
Firsts	24	@	25
Seconds	22	@	23
State dairy tubs, extra	24½	@	25
Imitation creamery	17	@	21
Factory, fancy	—	@	20
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	13¾	@	14¼
Small	14	@	14½
Part skims, good to prime	10½	@	11¾
Part skims, common	6	@	7
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	28
State and Penn	25	@	28
Western—Choice	23	@	24
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	—	@	2 75
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 35
Pea, choice, 1902	2 35	@	2 37½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 00	@	3 05
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Lima, Cal., 1902	3 00	@	3 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH			
Apples—King, per bbl	1 50	@	3 25
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Spitzenburg, per bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	6 00	@	12 00
Jersey, per bbl	10 00	@	11 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, per lb	10	@	12
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	15
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	1 50	@	1 87
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	20
Fowls Western, per lb	12	@	13½
Chickens, Phila., per lb	16	@	25
Capons, per lb	16	@	20
Ducks, per lb	13	@	18
Geese, per lb	10	@	12½
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	26	@	32
1901, choice, per lb	26	@	27
Common to prime	24	@	25
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	31	@	31½
1901, choice	25	@	26
Common to prime	23	@	24
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 05
No. 1, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2 per 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	75	@	80
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 85	@	1 90
Long Island, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweets, per bbl	2 25	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	85
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	3 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per crate	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Conn., white, bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Yellow, bag	1 75	@	2 25
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@	1 62
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	60
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
String beans, per crate	1 50	@	3 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	15
Cabbages, per bbl	50	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	40	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Parsley, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
Badger	1 00	@	1 50
Otter	7 00	@	10 00
Beaver	2 00	@	8 00
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Marten, dark	5 00	@	15 00
Marten, pale	3 00	@	5 00
Skunk, black	1 25	@	1 50
Skunk, striped	40	@	45
Raccoon	1 00	@	1 50
Opossum, large	50	@	60
Opossum, small	10	@	15
Muskrat	13	@	15
Muskrat, kits	3	@	4
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	29	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9½	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	75	@	90
Honey, N. Y. State, per lb	13	@	15
Extracted, per lb	7	@	7½
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 65	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 30	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	88½
No. 2 red	—	@	88½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59
Oats, No. 2	—	@	44
No. 2 white	—	@	44½
Rye—Western	—	@	60½
State	56	@	57½
Lard, city	9.55c	@	9.75c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Calves, city dressed	10	@	11
Country dressed	9	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 35
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	9¼

FARMERS TO CO-OPERATE.

To Build Elevators and Market Their Own Products.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Association, the second State association of its character to be formed, has been organized here.

Other Western States are being canvassed, and within a year the leaders believe a complete combine of Western farmers for the purpose of marketing their own products will be in working order.

Farmers in every community where an elevator or warehouse is necessary are to build the structure needed and join in erecting similar buildings at terminal points, the whole to be owned by the farmers to whom stock representing their holding shall be issued.

The object is not only to eliminate buyers and all other middlemen, but to force up prices and to wield a club to force railroads into giving lower rates under penalty of diversion to one road.

Business Failures For a Week.

Failures for the previous week number 265 in the United States and 27 in Canada, according to R. G. Dun & Co.

Get European Copper Fields.

It is reported that American mine speculators have bought large iron and copper regions in North Sweden and North Norway. It is expected that the great Swedish and Norwegian companies will be incorporated with the American copper trust.

Rise in Canadian Bread.

The bakers of Montreal, Que., have decided that, in view of the high prices of flour, wood, coal and other materials used, they will advance the price of bread by one cent a loaf.

ADDITIONAL EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Mr. Carnegie should offer Washington a picture gallery. They might appreciate that.

Mr. Ward can rest assured that he will have SMALL opposition in the next Democratic Congressional Convention.

It is also rumored that Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county was in the race. The rumor, however likes confirmation.

The Watson men are now busy answering questions of the man who is always so unthoughtful as to say "I told you so."

The man who circulated the report that it was impossible for the state Senate to secure a quorum on account of the drunkness among the members of that body must be trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill. But then where there is so much smoke there is obliged to be some fire.

—There will be a floral wedding at the first Baptist Church annex on Friday, night Feb. 6th., for the purpose of raising money to help pay for the Sunday School piano. Admission is free, but refreshments will be served for a small cost, and it is the duty of every member of the church to attend on the above named night.

—One of the prettiest, neatest and best fitted up Jewelry Stores to be found south of Washington City is right here in our city and is run by one of Elizabeth City's most progressive business men in the person of Hathaway the Jeweler, Poindexter St. Mr. Hathaway is one of our best advertisers, and we urge our readers when in the city to give him a trial.

The Senatorial dead-lock at Raleigh was broken last Thursday night and Hon. Lee S. Overman was nominated to succeed Senator Pritchard in the United States Senate.

Mr. Overman is an able man and will make a worthy representative. He has served as a State Legislator several times and was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1899.

It is a great loss to North Carolina to retire Senator Pritchard from the Senate at this time. He can undoubtedly be of more service to the State than any man that could have been elected to succeed him. We are glad though that if a Democrat had to succeed him that Mr. Overman has been elected. The State will never have cause to be ashamed of her Senator.

—We wish to call to the attention of our readers something that is worth reading. It is a matter of dollars and cents to you. A dollar saved is a dollar made, and if you read the advertisement of A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate Dealer you will see that it is to your interest to call upon him and let him either sell or buy you a home or place of business. Mr. Hathaway will give you good honest work for a reasonable price and once you are a customer of his, you are always one, for his prices cannot be beaten in the world. Mr. Hathaway believes in advertising, thereby keeping the money in circulation. We will greatly appreciate the favor if our friends will call upon Mr. Hathaway and place their business in his hands.

EDITOR NORTON REBUKES ROOSEVELT.

Such an appointment as that of Crum however, serves no good interest but disturbes many, including the peaceful relations between the races. Political demagogues who have fed their own ambitions by exciting race hatred are provided with ammunition to continue an agitation of which the decent people of this section are heartily wearied. The president by his action has placed the better class of republicans of the South and thousands who desire to unite with them, in an unfortunate position. They cannot follow or approve his course in contributing to the revival of agitation. Their admiration for his many splendid qualifications is diverted to apology and regretful criticism of his course in this single matter so vital to the restration of peaceful politics here and the friendly relations of the races.—Ashville Gazette.

GLADNESS IN SORROW.

BY HARRY TOM[illegible] ELIPANT

As I passed along the way,
Of a wretched dirty street,
Where the paupers lived and died;
Where the children fought and cried:
There I heard a woman's wail,
And I paused to hear the tale
Of her sorrows and her woes,
Of her tormentors and foes,
And I mused that Nature's feet
Passed a work so incomplete.
Thus the woman's high pitched voice
Wafted o'er the dirty street,
And the melancholy wail,
That I thought was but the tale
Of her sorrows and her woes,
Of her tormentors and foes,
Was a song of wonderous praise
To the keeper of her days,
And the rhythm that she beat.
Was of happiness complete
Though the scowl upon her brow
Told the misery of her life,
Where the children fought and
[illegible]
Where the paupers lived and
[illegible]
Yet her song was of a friend,
That would keep her to the end,
And I yearned to know him too,
As the woman seemed to do;
To forget the sin of life
With its bitterness and strife.
As I watched the wizen face,
Saw the poverty she bore,
I could scarce suppress a groan,
Though her whining monotone
Ever told about that Friend,
Who would greet her at the end,
When the grave worms sought the flesh,
When the spirit born afresh
Sought the wicket of His door,
To be with Him evermore.
Tell me woman, then I queried,
Can I find His Friendship too?
As she faced me then I pondered,
When before I had but wondered,
As the richness of her Glory,
When she called to mind the story
Of the man who suffered sorrow,
That the cross might lose it's horror.
"So," she said, "the way for you
Is to let Him take you through.
"When the waters, and the flood,
Leave you stranded and forelorn,
Keep your eyes upon the tower;
Make it's beacon light your power,
It will guide you to the end,
For the keeper is your friend."
Then her voice was soft and low,
As she added, "One thing more;
When the yoke of Christ is worn,
Then the peace of Christ is born"
And I knew there was no sorrow,
While her mind was staid on Him.
For her path was bound in ease
Since He kept her soul in peace
Thus I learned there was was a glory
In the simple Bible story,
Which, alone, could turn the hours
As a crown of thorns to flowers:
As the way grows dark and dim,
Fills the wine cup to the brim
Tottering through the wretched throughfare,
In the street called "Poor man's head,"
Where the children fought and cried;
Where the paupers lived and died,
There, I left a woman singing,
Left a Pilgrim, meeking clinging
But her tormentors and foes,
And her sorrows and her woes,
Are entrusted to a Friend,
Who will keep her to the end.

—Mr. Albert Gregory sustained a very painful injury on last Tuesday by the front fork of his bicycle breaking while riding. His face was very badly cut. The injury was very painful, but not serious.

—If you want to be satisfied just trust your orders to the Commission firm of Cartwright, Parsons & Co. See their ad. in this issue.

C. W. Parson & Son,

Wholesale & Retail dealer in.
Fancy Groceries,
Fruit & Produce,
Cold Drinks, Low Price.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

If Your Property Is In

Camden, Cuarituck Pasquotank Perquimans, Dare Hyde or Tyrell it makes no difference.
A. C, Hathaway the real estate man can sell it at a a fair price.
Place it in my hands and I'll convince you, my office is at Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter St., call or write me.

If Your Property Consists of

Town lots, House & lots Timber land Swamp land, Farm land, Mill property, Wharf property or Ducking ground, in any section of Eastern North Carolina, put a fair price on it & A. C. Hathaway the real estate man will sell it for you my office is in Hathaways jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call or write me.

At The First Sign

that your eyes are hurting, you should visit me. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it is nothing, and that it is nothing, and that it is not worth while to attend to it, it will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.

HATHAWAY,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
POINDEXTER STREET.

NOTICE.

February 2nd 1903 the undersigned leased unto, Roscoe C. Mitchell and F. Craig, The North Carolinian, a weekly newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., and upon the execution of the lease the control of the paper its policies etc. passed from the undersigned further than the understanding that the paper must continue as a conservative Republican paper. All bills due the paper to Feb'y 1st 1903 are due and payable to the undersigned and not the present management.

I. M. MEEKINS,
President N. C. Pub. Co.

After the Minors.

At the meeting of the Board of aldermen Monday night that august body devoted much of its attention to the minors. They are determined that the boys shall tread the straight and narrow path and with this end in view the following ordeuance, going into effect immediately upon its passage, was passed. It shall be unlawful for any minor to be found inside of a barroom, or for any person under the age of eighteen years to be feund in any public billard or pool room, and any one violating the Ordinance shall be fined One Dollar for each offence. No billiard or pool room shall be kept open for any purpose on Sunday, nor shall any boot or shoe black be allowed to carry on his business in said billiard or pool room nor in any alley or by way, and no boot blacking establishment shall be allowed to keep open for business in said town on Sunday, provided, this shall not apply to boot blacks shoes on the streets until ten o'clock a. m. Any person violating this Ordinance shall be finen Five Dollars. No cigars, cigarette paper, pipes or tobacco shall be sold by any person or corporation within the corporate limits of Elizabeth City on Sunday, provided that nothing in this ordinance shall apply to bona fide drug stores, bona fide hotels, bona fide cafes and bona fide restaurants. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined Five Dollars. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to to distribute valent ine within the corporate limits of the city. Any person violating this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined Five Dollars.

CATARRH WASH — Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

BOAT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS, CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Jan. 11th, 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9:10 a. m.	9:24 p. m.
" Portsmouth	9:25 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Lv. Suffolk	9:57 a. m.	10:18 a. m.
Ar. Lewiston	1:00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11:55 a. m.	12:35 a. m.
Lv. Henderson	2:40 p. m.	3:05 a. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4:10 p. m.	5:20 a. m.
Ar. Southern Pines	6:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7:50 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12:30 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	11:59 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Lv. Hamlet	9:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Lv. Columbia	12:15 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
Ar. Augusta		5:40 p. m.
Ar. Savannah	4:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9:15 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Ar. Tampa	6:00 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Lv Hamlet, N. C.	9:10 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
Ar. Athens	4:15 a. m.	5:19 p. m.
Ar. Atlanta	5:15 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
Ar. Macon	11:10 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Ar Montgomery	10:25 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
Ar Mobile		4:12 p. m.
Ar New Orleans		8:25 p. m.
Ar Chattanooga	1:00 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Ar Nashville	8:55 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Ar Memphis	8:45 a. m.	4:00 p. m.

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars. Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California. No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7:0 a. m.
No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5:5 p. m.

J. W. BROWN, Jr.
Pass'r Agt., 191 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

In Judging A Bank

Always remember that it is Capital and Surplus that gives security to the depositor. Capital and Surplus form a fund standing between the depositor and any possible shrinkage in the securities held by the bank.

The Capital and Surplus of this bank amounts to $75,000, a margin of safety that assures absolute security to those who entrust their money to us.

Borrowers accorded every accommodation consistent with safety.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

Do you Want To Sell Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call on or write me.

—J. B. Nichols of the firm of J. B. Nichols & Bro. of Windsor is in town on business for his firm.

FULMER & COMPANY,

Are Selling out a lot of Canned Goods at Reduced Price, FOR CASH.

Heinze's Tomato Soup, 25c reduced to 15.
German, Cheese, 35c can, reduced to 15
Richard & Robin's Lunch Ox Tongue, 30c reduced to 15
Republic Potted Turkey, 2 oz reduced to 15.
A Etna Brand Potted Chicken, 10c, reduced to 6.
Libby, McNeill & Libby's Boneless Chicken, 25c, reduced to 10.
Apples, 10c, reduced to 7.
Apples, 8c reduced to 5.
Grated Pineapple, 3lb. cans 10c reduced to 6.
Raspberryes, 10c, reduced to 5.
Egg Plums, 18c, reduced to 12.
Egg plums, 15c, reduced to 10.
Rheubarb, 17c, reduced to 10c.
Campbell's Jams, 25c, reduced to 10
Campbells Preserves, 30c, reduced to 20.
Ivanho Jams, 10c, reduced to 5.
Hainzes' Preserves in 25 lb. jars, $1 reduced to 80c.
Haines' Currant Jelly, 5 lb. jars $1.25, reduced to $1.00
Campbell's Salad Dressing, 10c, reduced to 8
Dunkley's Celery Salt, 10c, reduced to [illegible]
Cooking Herbs 1c package
Hecker's Flaked Tapioca, 15c, reduced to 8.
Hecker's Best Soda, 4c, reduced to 2
Heckers Farina, 10c, reduced to 5.

FULMER & CO., CORNER MAIN AND POINDEXTER STREETS.

Do You Want To Sell YOUR PROPERTY IN ELIZABETH CITY,

I A. C. Hathaway. The Real Estate man know how it can be done. If you will put a fair price on it & place it in my hands I'll show you.

If you Want To Sell Your Farm

Put a fair price on it and place it in my hands I'll let it be known in such an inticing manner as to make someone want it.

I am the Real Estate man that knows how to do it.

A WORD WITH YOU.

Almost any Ice will do for freezing Ice Cream or for refrigerating purposes, but for home use you want the purest. Our Ice is made from distilled water. We do not use river water for any purpose whatever, therefore our Ice does not have a disagreeable smell or taste, and it does not leave a bad odor in your ice box or cooler. We have had some of our old customers come back to us on this account.

We can furnish you with any amount, at any time.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket a Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet work done.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PUT US ON YOUR LIST . . . . .

We will see that you are not disappointed in superiority of groceries, promptness of delivery, or reasonableness of prices.

For tempting breakfast foods to such materials for dainty desserts we fill your wants perfectly.

Culpepper, & Son.

Phone 58.